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Study

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EG&G Rocky Flats

Golden, Colorado

Solar Pond/Pondcrete Stabilization Project

Pads No.750 and 904

Phase I - Material Handling Study Deliverable No.412

FOR REVIEW & COMMENT

NO COMMENT

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By

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September, 1991

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PHASE I

MATERIAL HANDLING STUDY DELIVERABLE NO. 412

FOR

ROCKY FLATS SOLAR POND/PONDCRETE STABILIZATION PROJECT

PADS NO. 750 AND 904

DRAFT 3

ROCKY FLATS PLANT GOLDEN, COLORADO

PREPARED BY:

BROWN & ROOT, INC. 1500 CITY WEST BLVD HOUSTON, TEXAS 77042

SEPTEMBER 28, 1991

EG&G ROCKY FLATS SOLAR POND/PONDCRETE STABILIZATION PROJECT

PHASE I - MATERIAL HANDLING STUDY DELIVERABLE NO. 412

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EG&G ROCKY FLATS SOLAR POND/PONDCRETE STABILIZATION PROJECT

PHASE I - MATERIAL HANDLING STUDY DELIVERABLE NO. 412

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

This "Material Handling Study" has been prepared for EG&G Rocky Flats. Inc. by Brown & Root, Inc. (B&R) as Deliverable No. 412 of the Rocky Flats Solar Pond/Pondcrete Stabilization Project. The purpose of the study is to provide EG&G with a tool to access their support i equirements to the process trains. This report is based on initial assumptions. As such, it provides a starting point for EG&G to commence their analysis. Conclusions and recommendations were not requested, however, some have been highlighted to assist EG&G in this analysis B&R has contractually provided its services as a subcontractor to Halliburton NUS (HNUS), the project's prime The study is being executed in two phases This document is Phase I, and identifies the tasks to be performed by EG&G primarily consist of providing material input to and output from the process The process, referred to as the "black box" is provided and operated by HNUS. Phase II will simulate the process functions of the "black box" and will assure their interface compatibility with the input and output tasks performed by EG&G with particular emphasis on identifying and eliminating processing and material handling bottlenecks

1.1.1 Process Trains - 'Black Box'

This project is comprised of two separate process trains, Pond Sludge Processing primarily located on the 750 Pad and Pondcrete/Saltcrete Reprocessing located on the 904 Pad For the purpose of this study, EG&G will provide input material to the process ("black box") and take output material from the "black box"

Several process design options have been analyzed during study preparation. These options are described in the History of the Material Handling Study in Section 2.0 and the Design Basis Memo's for Pond Sludge and Pondcrete that have been issued. The options currently under consideration and detailed in this report are

Pond Sludge Processing

Low Water Ratio Process Configuration

The Low Water Ratio Configuration processes the <u>sludge</u> in Ponds 207A, 207B-North, Center and South with the minimum associated water. During the processing the sludge will be dewatered and the filtrate water will be returned to the ponds for evaporation. The liquid layer currently covering the sludge will be significantly reduced in volume by EG&G's evaporators for subsequent stabilization. All of the material in Pond 207C, the clarifier tank and the evaporator bottoms will be processed on the 750 Pad, since this material is already saturated with salts, thus cannot be reduced further in volume

High Water Ratio Process Configuration

The High Water Ratio Process Configuration processes all of the contents (sludge, sediment, liquid etc.) of Ponds 207A, 207B-North, -Center and -South plus Pond 207C, the clarifier tank bottoms and evaporator bottoms. In this case, EG&G's evaporators would not be utilized

Pondcrete/Saltcrete Reprocessing

Comix with Trash Removal Process Configuration

The Comix with Trash Removal Process Configuration provides a process which crushes the existing Tri-walls and half crates of Pondcrete and Saltcrete. Tri-walls in "Metals" will be removed before crushing. After crushing, separation equipment will be provided to remove the crushed, non-waste material (which consists of cardboard, wood and plastic), referred to as trash, from the process stream Pondcrete and Saltcrete will proceed to the stabilization process while trash will be dewatered and packaged.

1.1.2 Material Handling Objectives

The specific objectives of this Phase I study are

- 1. Design basis for the materials to be handled.
 - Material input to the process Tri-walls, metal containers, half crates, water, cement, etc
 - Material output from the process Half crates of Pondcrete or Saltcrete, full crates of various waste materials, such as pallets, plastic bags, cleaning materials, etc
- 2. Identify and describe the sampling procedures and timing for regulatory and quality control tests to be performed. These were to include, but may not be limited to smear tests, TCLP tests, EPA tests, and DOT tests
- 3 Define health and safety design criteria
- 4. Finalize block flow diagrams for materials handling
- 5 Develop materials handling equipment arrangement drawings based on preliminary equipment selection

- 6 Define probability distribution for all process/manufacturing/ sampling/testing nodes
- 7. Program preliminary simulation models for each proposed scenario, with the output of stabilized waste form products capacity set at a nominal 20 tons per hour (TPH)
- 8 Run the model and analyze output from the simulations and make adjustments as necessary
- 9 Prepare a preliminary draft of the study report, which would include the following for the three scenarios studied in detail
 - Mass flow and piece count balance of the inputs and outputs of the process - See Section 6.0
 - Identify the input and waste removal requirements of EG&G. See Sections 3 0 and 6 0.
 - Describe the preliminary plan of operations. See Section 3 0
 - Provide manning chart and mobile equipment requirements. See Sections 7 0 and 8 0
 - Provide computer simulation statistics. See Section 5 0
- 10. Evaluate material handling with the intent to minimize EG&G manpower and forklift utilization

The study was to simulate the six primary process design scenarios out of the possible twelve under consideration at that time The six primary scenarios were

- Pondcrete/Saltcrete Wet process, strip Tri-wall separate and remove trash, and pour cemented waste directly into Tri-walls inside of half crates. This plan was later changed for all scenarios to pour directly into half crates with no Tri-walls.
- Pondcrete/Saltcrete Dry process, strip Tri-walls separate and remove trash, and pour waste directly into half crates
- Complete Comix of Tri-wall inner wrappings, wet process, pour trash and waste directly into half crates
- 4 Complete Comix of Tri-wall inner wrapping, wet process, separate and remove trash after Comix, pour waste directly into half crates.

- 5 Pond Sludge High Water Ratio Process, pour directly into half crates
- 6 Pond Sludge Low Water Ratio Process, pour directly into half crates

1.2 Assumptions

1.2 1 Pond Sludge Processing - Assumptions

- The quantities of pond waste to be processed are based on pond and sludge level data contained in the Weston Solar Pond Sampling Report, July, 1991 These qualities are somewhat different from those listed in Project Plan Rev. 8, however comparison of the two sources of data lead to the same conclusions
- Rejected stabilized waste from the Pond Sludge Processing will not exceed 3% of the total output of stabilized waste.
- The existing waste that is to be reprocessed on the 904 Pad that is located on the 750 Pad will be removed by EG&G prior to the installation of process equipment
- Clarifier sludge and evaporator bottoms will be processed at the 750 Pad The type of delivery containers needs to be resolved.
- Pondsludge will be processed prior to Pondcrete and Saltcrete reprocessing

1 2.2 Pondcrete/Saltcrete Reprocessing - Assumptions

- The quantities of existing waste to be reprocessed are based on Pondcrete/Saltcrete Inventory Weekly Report, dated week ending 04/28/91. These quantities are somewhat different from those found in the most recent inventory reports, however comparison of the two sources of data lead to the same conclusions. This issue of existing waste in drums needs to be discussed.
 - The Saltcrete inventory will increase at 30 half crates per month during the project
 - Rejected stabilized waste from the Pondcrete/Saltcrete Reprocessing will not exceed 3% of the total output of stabilized waste
 - All metal (Metals) containers, immediately after being emptied will be decontaminated by EG&G and removed from 904 Pad.

• All existing stabilized waste presently stored where equipment will be erected, will be moved from the existing 904 Pad area, to allow for installation of process equipment.

1.2 3 General Assumptions

- The ratio of solids in the waste (aggregate) to cement addition will not exceed 3 parts aggregate to 1 part cement
- A complete set of quality control samples will be taken from every fifth half crate of stabilized waste produced. This rate may change as the process design and quality control philosophy for the processing schemes evolve.
- EG&G will provide for sufficient area and volumetric permits to store: the existing Pondcrete/Saltcrete inventory, and the stabilized waste generated, while allowing adequate room for process and material handling equipment
- The Nevada Test Site is temporarily shut down, therefore precluding processed stabilized waste shipping from the Rocky Flats Plant during waste processing
- Each of the two processes will be operated 16 hours per day, 6 days per week The operators will work 10 hour shifts with 1 hour to suit up for work and 1 hour after work to clean up. EG&G will provide as necessary, 24 hour, 7 days per week support
- Only one process train (Pond Sludge Processing or Pondcrete/ Saltcrete Reprocessing) can be operated at any given time due to the lack of EG&G personnel and support services.
- This study is based on maintaining existing tent configurations on the Pads for storage purposes. However, final process equipment selection may dictate modifications to the tents.

1.3 <u>Conclusions</u>

1.3.1 Pond Sludge Processing - Conclusions

Pond Sludge Processing by the Low Water Ratio process configuration results in a quantity of stabilized waste that will not exceed the Pad's permitted stabilized waste volumetric limit

+ Volumetric Storage Limit
- Total Generated Stabilized
Waste and Trash

14,000 Cubic yards

9,069 Cubic yards

Difference

4,931 Cubic yards

Pond Sludge Processing by the High Water Ratio process configuration results in a quality of stabilized wastes that <u>can not</u> physically be stored on the 750 Pad and <u>exceeds</u> the Pad's permitted stabilized waste volumetric limit

+ Volumetric Storage Limit
- Total Generated Stabilized
Waste and Trash

Difference

14,000 Cubic yards

35,749 Cubic yards

- 1.3.1.3 An additional 117,000 to 175,000 square feet of permitted Pad area will be required should the High Water Ratio Process Configuration be selected. This is somewhat larger than two football fields. The actual area needed will be dictated by the maximum half crate storage height used and the room required for fork truck aisles. The square footage noted are minimum requirements and provides no allowance for growth in the quantity of stabilized waste generated which could be necessitated by more water in the ponds, etc
- Pond Sludge processing and material handling can be operated at an average rate of 20 tons per hour of stabilized waste measured at the casting station.
- 1.3.1.5 The semi-automated material handling system will cost approximately \$1,875,000 to \$3,150,000 un-installed. The pince will be determined by the specific equipment selected.
- 1.3.1.6 EG&G Manning Requirements (with semi-automated material handling system and Low or High Water Ratio Process Configuration) for two shifts/day

Chemical Operators	14
Waste Inspectors	8
Radiological Technicians	4
Carpenters	8
Painters	2
Fork Truck Operators	4
Mechanic	2
Electrician/Instrument Tech	<u>2</u>
Total	48 per day

EG&G Fork Truck Requirements (with semi-automated material handling system and Low or High Water Ratio Process Configuration)

	Number of Fork
Work Station	Trucks per Day
207 Pad Trash Removal	1
Casting Station	1
Stabilized Waste Storage	6
Spare Fork Truck in Reser	<u>ve 1</u>
Total Number of Fork Truc	eks <u>9</u>

- 1.3.2 <u>Pondcrete/Saltcrete Reprocessing Conclusions</u>
- 1.3.2.1 There is not enough area available on the 904 Pad to store the total existing inventory of Pondcrete and Saltcrete contained in Tri-walls, Half Crates and Metals, and have sufficient room for installation of HNUS's process equipment and EG&G's material handling equipment.

There is not enough permitted volume on 904 Pad to store all the existing Pondcrete and Saltcrete currently stored on 750 and 904 Pads

1.3.2 2 Pondcrete/Saltcrete Reprocessing by the Comix with Trash Removal process configuration results in a quantity of stabilized waste that can <u>not</u> be physically stored on the 904 Pad and far <u>exceeds</u> the Pad's permitted volumetric waste limit. It should be noted that none of the other process configurations considered would produce significantly less stabilized waste.

+ Volumetric Storage Limit	9,950 Cubic yards
- Total Stabilized Waste and	
Trash Generated	16,514 Cubic yards
Difference	-6,564 Cubic yards

- An additional 65,000 to 88,000 square feet of permitted Pad area will be required. The actual area need will be dictated by the maximum half crate storage height used and the room required for fork truck aisles. The square footage noted are minimum requirements and provide no allowance for growth in the quantity of stabilized waste generated, which could be necessitated by increased percentage of rejects, etc.
- 1.3.2.4 Pondcrete/Saltcrete Reprocessing and Material Handling can be operated at an average rate of 20 tons per hour of stabilized waste measured at the casting station
- 1.3 2.5 The semi-automated material handling system equipment will cost approximately \$ 2,125,000 to \$3,400,000, un-installed The price will be

1.3.2 6 EG&G Manning Requirements (with semi-automated material handling)

Chemical Operators	28
Waste Inspectors	12
Radiological Technicians	6
Carpenters	12
Painters	4
Fork Truck Operators	12
Mechanic	4
-Electrician/Instrument Tech.	_2
Total	<u>80</u> per day

(Note:

The increase in Manning from Pond Sludge Processing is primarily the result of trash packaging and storage)

1.3.2.7 EG&G Fork Truck Requirements (with semi-automated material handling)

	Number of Fork
Work Station	Trucks per Day
Waste Input	6
Casting and Trash Stations	2
Stabilized Waste Storage	6
Spare Reserved	1_
Total	15 per dav

(Note:

The increase in fork trucks from Pond Sludge Processing is primarily the result of trash packaging and storage)

1 4 Recommendations

1 4 1 Pond Sludge Processing

Proceed with design of the Low Water Ratio Process Configuration and cease all work on the High Water Ratio Process

(This action is already in effect as a result of the initial data from this study and EG&G's review of Design Basis Memo - Pond Sludge)

1 4 2 <u>Pondcrete/Saltcrete Reprocessing</u>

Obtain additional Pad storage area and volumetric storage permit to provide room for interim storage of the existing Pondcrete/Saltcrete contained in Triwalls, half crates and metals, and to provide room for storage of the generated stabilized waste product

1.4.3 Both Process Trains

Consider allowing the use of more fork trucks by redirecting Material Handling Study efforts towards a more economical, manual material handling and stacker/retrieval system

2.0 HISTORY OF THE MATERIAL HANDLING STUDY

2.1 Introduction

1

EG&G and Halliburton NUS (HNUS) met on March 5 and 6, 1991 to kickoff Halliburton's effort on the Rocky Flats Solar Pond/Pondcrete Stabilization Project During a meeting on March 27, 1991, Robert Forrey and Steve DeWitt of EG&G explained the experiences they gained during EG&G's 1990 effort to reprocess Pondcrete stored in Tri-wall containers on the 904 Pad. In their opinion there are two major criteria in order to develop an efficient high production rate process one, minimize the manual unwrapping of Tri-wall containers and two, develop an efficient material handling plan

This "Material Handling Study" was first described in B&R Interoffice memo from Wayne Henderson to John Zak, dated April 24, 1991. The memo explained the Client's need for the study, defined it's overall scope and goals, and outlined a plan of execution. In addition, the memo briefly described several process configuration options that should be considered by the study.

The "Material Handling Study" was redefined in a B&R Interoffice Memorandum from Larry O'Quinn to John Zak dated May 15, 1991.

Seven process manufacturing simulation computer software packages were investigated. A software package known as ProModel/Level II manufactured by Production Modeling Corporation of Utah was recommended by B&R and purchased by EG&G

This Section will review the work done to date using this software package

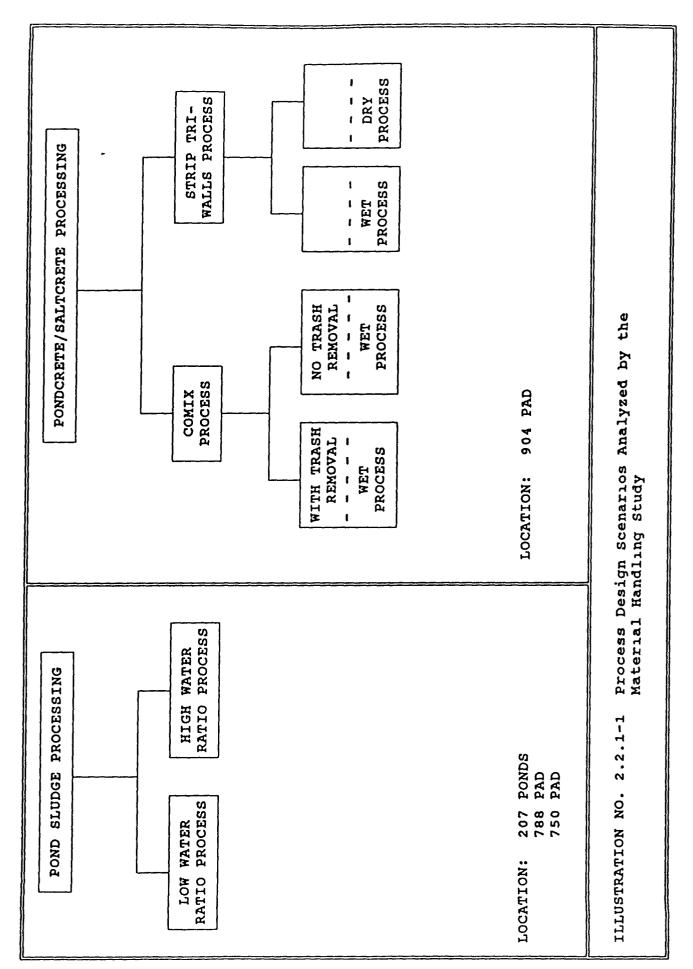
2.2 The Analytical Process

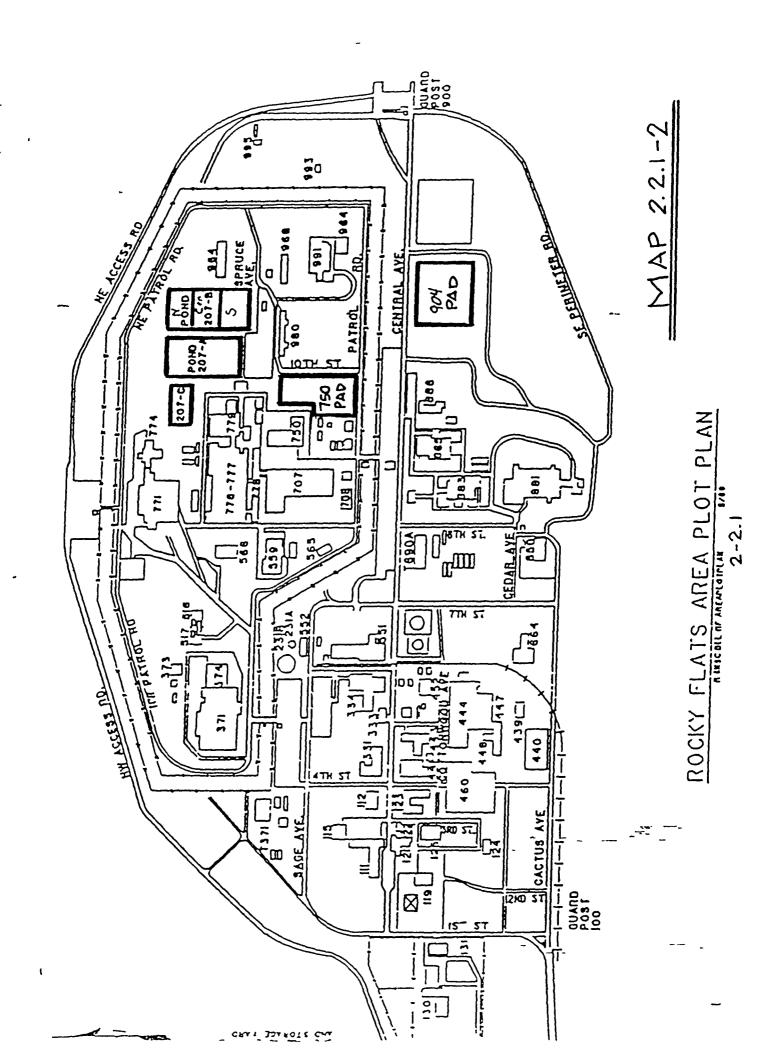
2.2.1 Definition of terms related to process scenarios and options studied (please see illustration 2 2 1-1 and map 2 2 1-2)

<u>Pond Sludge Processing</u> is the process that stabilizes the wastes from Ponds 207A, 207B-North, 207B-Center, 207B-South, 207C and bottoms from the existing clarifier and evaporators.

<u>Low Water Ratio Process</u> refers to a process that removes water in ponds 207A, 207B-N, 207B-C and 207B-S in excess of that needed for stabilization and evaporates it, therefore minimizing process output in the form of stabilized waste

The total quantity of liquid and sludge from Pond 207C and the clarifier and evaporator bottoms would be stabilized





High Water Ratio Process refers to processing the entire contents, liquid and sludge, of Ponds 207A, 207B-N, 207B-C, 207B-S, 207C, the clarifier and evaporator bottoms.

Pondcrete/Saltcrete Reprocessing is the process that stabilizes the existing uncertifiable Pondcrete and Saltcrete. The existing Pondcrete and Saltcrete is stored in Tri-walls, half crates, and metal containers (Metals) on 750 and 904 Pads.

<u>Comix Processing</u> refers to a process that crushes the existing Pondcrete and Saltcrete along with their storage containers, pallets, and PVC bags. Triwalls currently stored in metals are removed prior to crushing.

Following the Comix crushing operation, two options have been evaluated:

- With Trash Removal refers to a process that separates the trash (crushed containers, pallets, and wrappings) from the existing crushed Pondcrete or Saltcrete. The crushed Pondcrete or Saltcrete is stabilized with cement while the trash is dewatered, and deposited in full crate containers.
- No Trash Removal refers to a process where the crushed waste and trash are not separated prior to stabilizing with cement.

Strip Tri-Wall Process refers to a process where the existing Pondcrete and Saltcrete container material is manually removed, prior to crushing the Pondcrete or Saltcrete. The manual removal process would apply to both Tri-walls and half crates and would require removing all pallets, fiberboard liner, and PVC plastic bags in addition to the corrugated cardboard Tri-walls or plywood half crates

Wet Process refers to a process that adds water to the Pondcrete or Saltcrete during or following crushing This would facilitate handling the Pondcrete or Saltcrete as a slurry and minimize dusting and air emission problems. Excess water is then removed and recycled prior to cement stabilization

<u>Dry Process</u> refers to a process that would handle the Pondcrete or Saltcrete in an "As Is" condition for primary crushing, dry it, crush to final size and then add in only enough water for cement stabilization

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2.2.2 Process Analysis

2.2 2 1 Pond Sludge Processing

Both Low Water and High Water Pond Sludge Processing Scenarios were being evaluated at the time this report was started. The results of this study were used in consideration of which process to select. Thus, the remaining sections of the report discusses each scenario

The reader should be aware that the Low Water Ratio Process Scenario was recently recommended by B&R and subsequently selected by EG&G prior to the completion and issue of this study.

2 2.2 2 Pondcrete/Saltcrete Reprocessing

2.2 2.2.1 Strip Tri-walls

Introduction

The Strip Tri-wall approach to Pondcrete/Saltcrete Reprocessing was similar to the method used by EG&G in their reprocessing campaign of 1990. The approach conceived by B&R was functionally similar, but added machinery to speed up the basic process. The following is a brief description of the analysis that was done and the conclusions drawn

EG&G's 1990 Reprocessing Experiences

During 1990 EG&G reprocessed some of the existing Pondcrete that was stored in Tri-wall containers on the 904 Pad

Individual Tri-walls, each resting on a pallet, were delivered by a four wheeled fork truck to the Tri-wall entry portal of a permacon. The Tri-wall was deposited on an idler roll conveyor, which extended through the portal opening. The portal opening was covered by a wind curtain made of clear plastic flaps. The four wheeled fork truck then pushed the Tri-wall over the idler rolls through the entry portal. A three wheeled fork truck stationed inside the permacon separated the Tri-wall container from its pallet and set the Tri-wall on a platform (or cage) ahead of the hopper for a Morgan Slurry feeder.

Operators working inside of the permacon were dressed in full Tyvek suits and wore hoods and respirators. They were limited to 1-1/2 to 2 hours of work at a time and were allowed to work one period in the morning and one in the afternoon due to heat stress.

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The nylon straps, plastic bags, and Tri-wall cardboard containers were manually cut by linoleum and Xacto knives and stripped by hand. This was difficult for the operators to do since they were wearing multiple layers of gloves, which were taped to the sleeves of their Tyvex overalls.

The physical characteristics of the Pondcrete varied from granules of wet sand to a semi-liquid tooth paste consistency.

The <u>best</u> production rate the operators were able to achieve was 5 Tri-walls in 8 hours. At 1100 pounds of Pondcrete per Tri-wall this equates to 0.34 tons per hour

B&R's Conceptual Tri-Wall Stripping Design

B&R's approach to stripping Tri-walls was specifically aimed at eliminating or minimizing the problems encountered by EG&G. The following is a description of some of the ideas investigated.

- The Tri-wall container with pallets to be reclaimed from storage by four wheeled fork trucks and then placed on roller conveyors. The new roller conveyors would be driven by chains and sprockets The rolls would be small and located on the closest possible center distances to minimize jostling the Tri-walls as they are conveyed. In addition, turn tables were provided at intersections and turns so the boards on the bottom of the Tri-wall pallets would always be aligned at a right angle with the conveyor rolls
- Southwest Research Institute was contracted to investigate ultrasonic non-destructively testing the Tri-walls to determine the consistency of Pondcrete/Saltcrete without removing it from the Tri-wall. It was believed this might provide the operator with knowledge which would be useful in determining how best to strip the Tri-wall prior to cutting into the container and risking leakage. This NDT method did not prove to be effective enough for the above purpose.
- The steps required to efficiently strip a Tri-wall container were analyzed. Notes from the analysis are provided as Exhibit "R" of the Appendix. The analysis envisioned the use of a specially designed and manufactured manipulator to pick up, rotate and position Tri-walls. A drum manipulator manufacturer was contacted. His engineering department reviewed the scheme outlined in the study and estimated the equipment cost of the manipulator to be \$60,000 to \$75,000 each. It was estimated that using manipulators, individual Tri-walls could be stripped in 30 to 60 minutes. This was significantly faster than had previously been done. The stripping would still be manual.

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- The use of a laser was investigated as a more efficient method of cutting the Tri-walls Carbon dioxide lasers could quickly cut through the Tri-wall cardboard and plastic. A small CO₂ laser cost about \$50,000 with another \$5,000 required for a laser chiller. However, the laser has the disadvantage, like the knives and other cutting devices, of potentially cutting through a Tyvek suit and hence injuring an operator. The solution to this problem is for the laser and object to be cut inside an enclosure with the operator outside looking through glass walls. Glass is sufficient to protect the operator. The cost of an enclosure with laser and manipulator was estimated at \$150,000 to \$250,000 each.
- A preliminary equipment arrangement layout was prepared and is provided as Drawing No 2 2 2 2-1 in the plastic pocket following this page. The layout had a "Classification Test Rack," located in Shelter No. 9, which assumed a method of non-destructively determining the consistency of the Pondcrete or Saltcrete. Twenty manual stripping stations were located inside of Shelter No. 10 This assumed one Triwall could be stripped per hour per station, which is faster than had been accomplished previously, but seemed to be a conservative estimate with the mechanical handling equipment envisioned. The total amount of material handling equipment pictured on the layout took up three of the four tents available and did not include the complete processing train, the waste handling system, waste shredding/compaction, new and empty half crate handling, metals handling and room for storage of stabilized waste
- A very rough estimate of the cost of <u>just</u> the 20 stripping stations would be approximately \$5,000,000
- A rough estimate of the manpower requirements for operating <u>just</u> the stripping stations with manipulators would be 108 operators per day, not including the personnel required to support this number of operators. Without manipulators at least 200 operators will be required.

Conclusions

Stripping Tri-walls is <u>not</u> a satisfactory process scenario for a production rate of 20 tons/hour of stabilized waste for the following reasons

- Large Pad area requirements
- Safety risks for operators, including increased exposure of operators to the waste source
- Labor intensive
- High capital cost

For these reasons, the Stripping Tri-walls process scenario's were abandoned in favor of the Comix Processing Scheme.

2.2.2.2.2 <u>Comix</u>

The Comix approach to Pondcrete/Saltcrete processing was developed to eliminate the problems associated with stripping the Tri-wall and half crate containers from the waste. The major element of this system is the primary crusher, which must be capable of accepting and crushing Tri-walls and half crates filled with waste. Two types of machines have been identified that achieve this goal, the Auger type shredder manufactured by Komar Industries and ring shredder types from SSI Shredding Systems, Inc., Shred-PAX, and others.

Surrogate tests have been run on the Komar unit. These tests included crushing surrogate concrete castings contained in Tri-walls and in half-crates. The physical consistency of the castings varied from a hard low strength concrete like material dry to a wet sticky material similar in texture to tooth paste. The tests were successful and demonstrated the Komar machine's ability to process the wide variation in waste form physical characteristics along with associated trash. The tests also verified the machines' ability to meet and exceed the 20 ton per hour processing rate requirement of the project.

Following the crusher the non Pondcrete/Saltcrete material can remain with the waste or be separated and removed as trash. Comixed waste with trash removed is essentially the same waste form as stripped Tri-walls. Stripped Tri-wall waste has been certified as acceptable for cement stabilization. Stabilization of comixed material without trash removed is possible, but it would require certification, which is not acceptable to this project, in view of the time constraints. Based on our calculations of the weight of the various container components, approximately 4% of the final waste form would be trash material, if the trash material was cast into final waste form.

Conclusions

- Tri-walls and half crates of previously processed waste can be successfully crushed to a satisfactory size and at an acceptable flow rate.
- Comix with trash separation and removal meets the requirements of the existing certified stabilized waste.
- Comix without trash separation, as currently understood, does <u>not</u> meet the requirements of the existing certified stabilized waste and would require a great deal of time for certification.

Based on the above, Comix with trash removal process scenario was selected as the process to proceed with.

0100FH 2-7

3.0 <u>MATERIAL HANDLING SYSTEM DESCRIPTION</u>

3.1 Introduction

The material handling systems for the input of both process trains (Pond Sludge Processing and Pondcrete/Saltcrete Reprocessing) are quite different since the former processes a liquid slurry while the latter processes discrete packages (Tri-walls, half crates and metals). However, the output systems are identical. This section is a functional description of a material handling system that will satisfy the requirements for this study. Also included are 'ball park' capital cost estimates of the material handling systems for the output portions of the process.

3.2 Functional Description

3.2.1 Inputs to the Process

- 3.2.1.1 Waste inputs to the Pond Sludge Process are handled as liquid slurries. These slurries are conveyed in pipes, moved by pumps and stored in tanks. These devices are not described in this report, but are described in the "Design Basis Memo Pond Sludge Processing".
- 3.2.1.2 Waste inputs to the Pondcrete/Saltcrete Process are handled as discrete packages, such as: Tri-walls, half crates, and metal containers (metals). The Comix process provides for primary crushing of the waste without removal from the storage container except that the triwalls are removed from the metals. Drawing No. 3.2.1-1 contained on the following page illustrates the scheme envisioned for feeding input waste forms to the primary crusher.
 - Tri-walls will be retrieved from storage, one at a time, and placed on the tilt table of the primary crusher infeed system by fork truck, which will be provided and operated by EG&G. The Tri-walls will be in the "as is" condition, which includes outer pallet, outer PVC bag taped in place, inner pallet, inner nylon straps, Tri-wall container, inner PVC bag and Pondcrete or Saltcrete. One, two, or three Tri-walls at a time can be set on the tilt table and fed to the primary crusher. The tilt table will automatically incline and deposit Tri-walls into the skip hoist buckets when the primary crusher feed controls sense the need for additional feed and the safety restraints, such as the fork truck being out of the gallery and the skip hoist bucket in the bottom position has been satisfied. The skip hoist will raise the Tri-walls to the top of the primary crusher and dump them through an air lock into the top infeed of the crusher.

The tilt table and skip hoist assembly will be contained inside of a gallery and be maintained at a negative pressure by an exhaust air system. To prevent dust leakage, the exhaust air system will pull air through the gallery, and discharge it to the atmosphere through a HEPA filter.

The opening for the fork truck's access to the tilt table will be covered by a plastic strip wind curtain.

- Half crates, due to their size, will be introduced the same way, but one at a time. Prior to the half crates being placed on the tilt table external steel straps will be snipped off the half crates and placed in full crates, as trash. This is done to minimize the possibility of a piece of strapping material becoming hung up in the system before reaching the tramp metal removal magnet.
- Metals will be up-ended over the tilt table so that contents of pallets and Tri-walls can transfer to the tilt table. A special manipulator must be designed and fabricated to lift, turn and jostle the metals. The metals will not go into the primary crusher, but will be decontaminated and removed from the 904 Pad by EG&G.

Note: The supply to the process system of Tri-walls, half crates and metals will be via EG&G fork trucks and operators.

Empty half crates will be delivered to the Pad on flat bed trailers by EG&G. An EG&G fork truck operator will transfer the empty half crates from the trailer to an infeed conveyor system. The roller conveyor will have a sufficient number of accumulating sections to facilitate efficient trailer unloading.

The conveyor infeed system will act as a half crate queuing area prior to the preparation area.

Half crates will be individually advanced from the conveyor infeed system to a visual inspection station. Each crate will be inspected for any physical damage or defects. Any defective half crates will be conveyed out of the material handling system, to be reloaded by an EG&G fork truck operator onto an EG&G flat bed trailer for return to the manufacturer.

Acceptable half crates are advanced to the preparation station where a PVC liner, cardboard bottom and cardboard sidewall liner will be installed by two HNUS laborers. Metal binder spring clips will be used to hold the PVC liner and cardboard sidewall liner in place. In addition, pipe clamps will be installed across the open top of the half crates to prevent the side walls from bulging when stabilized Pondcrete is pumped in.

These prepared half crates are then conveyed to a queuing area of accumulating roller conveyors where they are temporarily staged prior to the casting station.

3.2.2 Output from the Process

3.2.2.1 Casting Station

Prepared half crates are rolled into the casting station, comprised of a roller conveyor on load cells. Two HNUS operators will fill the half crates to a gross weight limit of 4500 pounds. This EG&G limit is the maximum acceptable safe lifting weight for the existing fork trucks. The density of the stabilized concrete will fluctuate with the density of the input waste, so the level of stabilized waste in the half crates will vary for a fixed weight. Consideration is being given to providing vibrators to help eliminate air from the stabilized waste slurry.

Quality control waste samples will be taken by a HNUS sample technician. Currently, one sample per five half crates is planned, however the final ratio will be compatible with the process design and quality control requirements. Each set of quality control samples will include a one quart paint can full of stabilized waste for DOT Test No. DOT 49CFR173, and four 2 inch diameter x 4 inch long tapered test cylinders for NVO-325-2.2.2-D test, EPA Test 9095, ASTM D 4359-84 and a HNUS compression test.

From this point forward, all personnel will be EG&G, as the exit point for the process is the pouring spout.

3.2.2.2 Labelling Station

Filled half crates will be conveyed from the Casting Station to the Labelling Station. At the Labelling Station an EG&G chemical operator will attach five standard documents, plus a bar code label sheet, all provided by EG&G. The standard documents are comprised of (1) "Certification of LLW" (RF-47237, Rev. 12/88) sheet, (2) "Pondcrete Box Log Sheet" (RF-47237, Rev. 12/88), (3) Plutonium Contaminated Waste, Radioactive LSA Sheet (RF-34510, Rev. 12/89), (4) "Pondcrete Reprocessing Check Sheet", and (5) Waste Certification Checklist for Pondcrete".

3.2.2.3 After labeling, each half crate will be conveyed to one of two inspection stations. Each inspection station will be manned by an EG&G Waste Inspector who performs a visual test of the half crate container and an EG&G Radiological Technician who will perform a smear test. Containers that fail either test will be conveyed to a cleanup station at which two EG&G chemical operators will clean the half crate container. Cleaned half crates are re-entered into the testing station where the tests are repeated. Acceptable half crates are then transferred to the automated curing system.

3.2.2.4 Automated Storage and Automated Retrieval System for Curing

The automated system is comprised of stationary racks with sufficient bins for storing the stabilized waste during 48 hours of curing. The design is based on a production schedule of two 10 hour shifts per day (effective production time of 8 hours per shift). The half crates can be inserted and retrieved from the storage slots by automated unmanned stacker cranes or automated guided vehicles. A computer based inventory control system will contain the location of each half crate at any given time. One roving EG&G chemical operator will monitor the automated curing storage area.

3.2.2.5 Closure Station

Half crates of stabilized waste, both acceptable and reject, that have cured for 48 hours are retrieved and conveyed to one of two closure stations. Each closure station is manned by an EG&G chemical operator who: removes the pipe clamps and metal binder spring clips, places them on a pallet for recirculation to the half crate preparation station, then closes and tapes the PVC liner bag and installs the card board liner top piece. Two EG&G carpenters will apply a bead of adhesive on top of the vertical half crate walls, set the half crate lid and nail it in place. One EG&G painter will then paint the appropriate labels on each half crate.

An EG&G chemical operator will clean the pipe clamps and metal binder spring clips for reuse.

3.2.2.6 Closure Inspection Station

Closed half crates will be conveyed to one of two closure inspection stations where an EG&G waste inspector will inspect the half crates for items such as the appearance of glue joints, etc. Any deficiencies are corrected and the half crates are transferred to a fork truck retrieval station.

3.2.2.7 Storage

EG&G fork truck operators transfer the half crates to their storage positions on the pad. Half crates of rejected waste will be retrieved and reprocessed as the schedule allows

3.2.2.8 Trash Handling

On the 750 and 904 Pads, smear test residue and clean up trash will be accumulated in plastic bags and stored in full crates for disposal by EG&G.

On the 904 Pad, trash that has been separated from the Comix Process will be stored in full crates. The full crates of trash will go through the same labeling, inspection and closure procedures as the stabilized waste. The trash will not require curing EG&G fork truck operators will store the trash on the pad for future disposal

3.3 <u>Material Handling Equipment Design</u>

3.3.1 Conveyors

The conveyance of half crates can be accomplished by fork trucks, conventional mechanical conveyors and automated guided vehicles. EG&G requested that fork truck utilization be minimized, so this study examined the use of conventional mechanical conveyors and automated guided vehicles.

Several types of mechanical conveyors where considered, including belts, chains, overhead chain carriers, and powered rolls. Belts and chain conveyors were eliminated because they would be difficult to decontaminate. Overhead chain carrier style conveyors were eliminated due to the need for overhead support structures and the jerky motion that is associated with their start-up. Powered roll conveyors were selected because they are suitable for skid mounting, located directly on the pavement and the rolls should be able to be readily decontaminated.

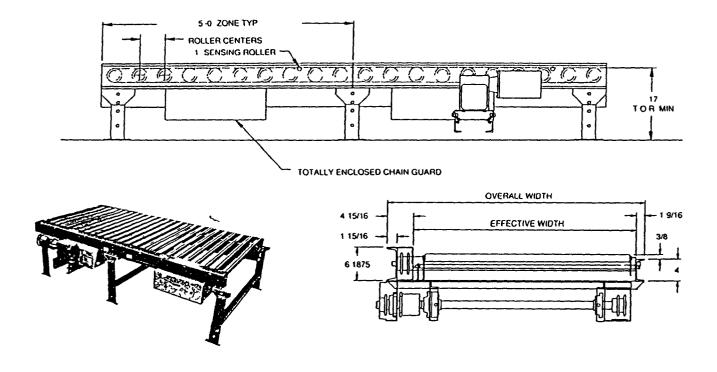
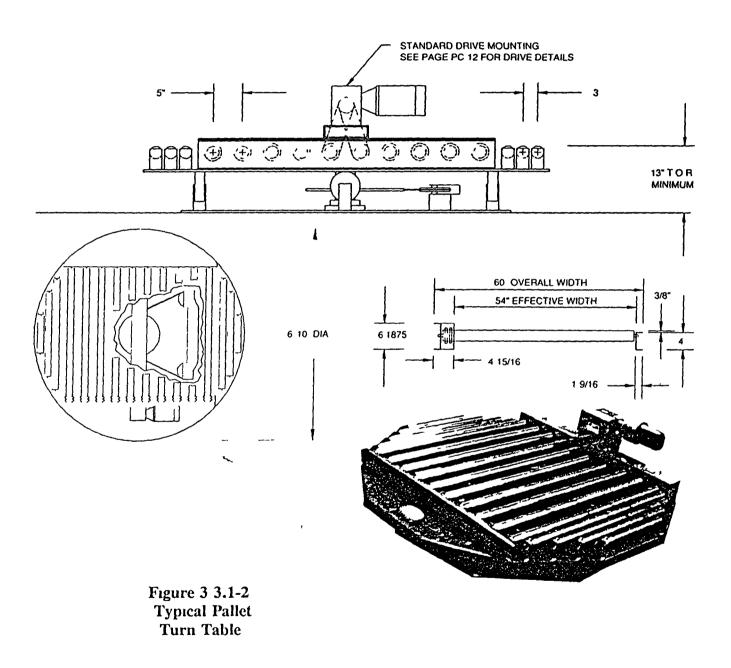


Figure 3.3.1-1 Typical Powered Roll Conveyor

The powered roll conveyors selected will be arranged with accumulating sections to act as queuing areas which will provide the operators maximum flexibility. The rolls will be heavy duty and spaced on close centers to minimize waste. The roll conveyors will be wider than the length of the half crate so the four skids mounted on the bottom of each half crates will always be at right angles to the center line of the rolls. Pallet turntables will be provided as right angle transfers to maintain this right angle alignment.



3.3.2 <u>Automated Storage and Automated Retrieval System for Curing</u>

An automated curing storage system was also investigated. The system was comprised of stationary racks with either automatic stacker cranes or automatic guided vehicles. There are 352 storage slots, which is sufficient for 48 hours of curing with a production rate of 11 half crates per hour for 16 work hours in a 24 hour day (11 x 16 x 2 days = 352). Note our normal production rate is 10 half crates per hour (10 x 16 x 2 = 320).

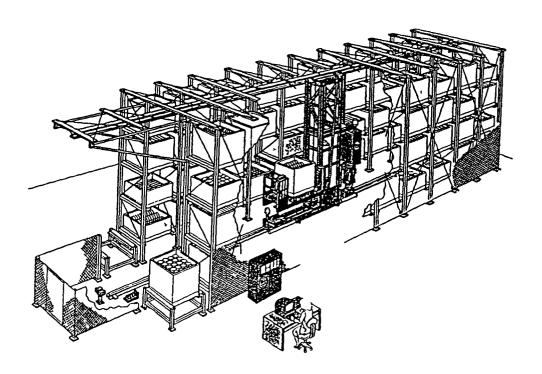


Figure 3.3 2-1 Typical Automated Stacker/Retrieval System with Conventional Automated Stacker Crane.

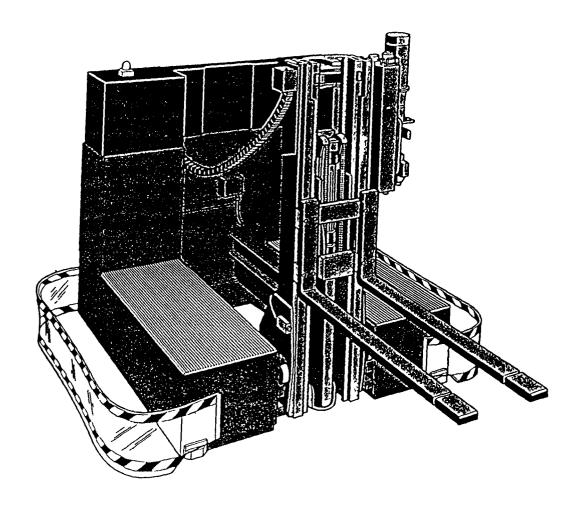


Figure 3.3.2-2 Typical Automatic Guide Vehicle for Stacking and Retrieval Systems.

The automated curing storage systems controls allow the system to operate unmanned and to track the specific location of individual half crates.

The transfer conveyors to the automated curing storage system will be arranged so that fork trucks can remove and reinsert half crates if the automated curing storage system is not functioning

3.3.3 Estimated Capital Cost of Material Handling Equipment

The following 'ball park' capital cost estimates for three material handling system options have been prepared from telephone proposals and vendor supplied unit costs. The cost listed are <u>per pad</u>.

Material Handling System Description	Approximate Equipment Costs Millions of \$
Powered roll conveyors and conventional stacker cranes for automated curing	\$3.150 <u>+</u>
Powered roll conveyors and automated guided vehicles for automated curing	\$1.725 <u>+</u>
Automated guided vehicles thru automated curing and powered roll conveyors from closure to fork truck pick up.	\$1.875 <u>+</u>

Note: Pad 904 will require roughly an additional \$250,000 for equipment for trash packaging.

Installation costs are not included in the above numbers.

4.0

Pond Sludge Processing 4 1

4 1 1 Quantities of Waste Input to the Process

High Water Ratio	602 Cu Yd. of Sludge & Liquid 5508 Cu. Yd. of Sludge & Liquid	4403 Cu. Yd. of Sludge & Liquid	1375 Cu Yd. of Sludge & Liquid	1873 Cu Yd. of Sludge & Liquid	124 Cu Yd of Sludge & Liquid	743 Cu Yd. of Sludge & Liquid	17628 Cu. Yd (2)
Low Water Ratio	4 Cu Yd of Sludge 602 Cu Yd. 660 Cu Yd of Sludge 5508 Cu. Yd.	760 Cu Yd. of Sludge 4	786 Cu Yd of Sludge 4	1873 Cu Yd of Sludge & Liquid 1	124 Cu Yd of Sludge & Liquid	743 Cu Yd of Sludge & Liquid	4956 Cu. Yd (1)
Source	Pond 207A Pond 207 B-N	Pond 207 B-C	Pond 207 B-S	Pond 207C	Clarifier Tank	Evaporator	Total

Reference

- £ 6
- Weston Solar Pond Sampling Report, July 1991 Exhibit "O" of the Appendix, Table 2 Estimated Quantity from Weston Report Data, dated 23-Aug-91

4

	Low Water Ratio	High Water Ratio
Source	Process (1)	Process (1)
17A	8 Cu Yd of Half Crates	1279 Cu. Yd. of Half Crates
	1265 Cu Yd of Half Crates	1381 Cu. Yd. of Half Crates
	1462 Cu Yd of Half Crates	9243 Cu. Yd. of Half Crates
	1600 Cu. Yd of Half Crates	9106 Cu. Yd. of Half Crates
	2894 Cu Yd of Half Crates	2894 Cu. Yd. of Half Crates
Clarıfier Tank	262 Cu Yd of Half Crates	262 Cu Yd of Half Crates
Evaporator	1574 Cu Yd of Half Crates	1574 Cu Yd of Half Crates
Total	9065 Cu Yd. of Half Crates	35739 Cu Yd. of Half Crates
	5228 Half Crates	20611 Half Crates
Trash	4 Cu Yd of Full Crates	10 Cu Yd of Full Crates
Fotal Volume o	Total Volume of 9069 Cu Yd	35739 Cu Yd
Waste		
Permitted Volumetric	stric	
Limit of 7.5	Limit of 750 Pad 14000 Cu Yd	14000 Cu Yd
Dıfference	4931 Cu Yd Under Lumit	21739 Cu Yd Over Lunit

References

Weston Solar Pond Sampling Report, July 1991

Estimated Quantities from Weston Report Data dated 23-Aug-91 Exhibit "O" of the Appendix, Table 2 Exhibit "P" of the Appendix, Table I

Relationships Between Process Inputs and Ponderete Output, 3 1 Maximum Aggregate/Cement Ratio

Notes

- Volumes listed represent the total actual internal volume of the containers the stabilized waste and trash are stored in This basis of measure agrees with the definition of the volume described by the volumetric permit It should be noted that due to weight limits, each half crate is not filled to its volumetric capacity Ξ
- The volume of trash has been assumed to be one, 13 gallon garbage bag full of smear test paper, gloves, etc per day of operation 3

4 1 3 Inventory Storage Plan

- * Refer to Exhibit "Q" of the Appendix for Brown & Root Interoffice memorandum dated August 27, 1991, Reference. Stack Height Analysis for Half Crates of Stabilized Waste
- * Refer to Drawing No. D-39717-0283, Sheets 1, 2 and 3 of 3 for Pad 750/Low Water Ratio - Inventory Storage Plan.
- * Refer to Drawing No. D-39717-0282, Sheets 1, 2 and 3 of 3 for Pad 750/High Water Ratio - Inventory Storage Plan

4 2 Pondcrete/Saltcrete Reprocessing

Quantities of Waste Input to the Process

4.2 1

SOURCE

= 7098 Cu. Yd Container		Total Existing Pondcrete
= 3210 Cu. Yd Container	775 Metals	Metals
= 68 Cu Yd Container	39 Half Crates	Half Crates
= 3820 Cu Yd. Container	5806 Trı-walls	Trı-walls
		Existing Pondcrete
= 3137 Cu Yd Container		Total Existing Saltcrete
= 601 Cu Yd. Container	145 Metals	Metal
= 973 Cu. Yd. Container	561 Half Crates	Half Crates
= 1563 Cu. Yd. Container	2375 Tri-walls	Trı-walls
		Existing Saltcrete

Total Existing Waste to be

Reprocessed

=10,235 Cu Yd. Container

= 9,950 Cu Yd Container

285 Cu Yd Over Lunit

of 904 Pad

Permitted Volumetric Limit

Difference

References 1 Pondcrete/Saltcrete Inventory Weekly Report, dated Week Ending 04/28/91

Note enough area to store the existing quantities of Pondcrete/Saltcrete stored on the 904 Pad By referring to attached Drawing No. D 39717-0285, Sheet 1 of 1, it can be seen that there is not simultaneously with the process and material handling equipment

SOURCE

Existing Saltcrete	
Tri-walls	2095 Cu. Yd. Half Crates
Half Crates	1284 Cu. Yd. Half Crates
Metals	255 Cu Yd. Half Crates
Total	3634 Cu. Yd Half Crates 2096 Half Crates
Existing Pondcrete	
Tri-walls	5121 Cu Yd. Half Crates
Half Crates	89 Cu Yd Half Crates
Metals	2050 Cu Yd. Half Crates
Total	7260 Cu. Yd. Half Crates 4187 Half Crates
New Waste	
New Saltcrete	936 Cu Yd Half Crates
Reprocessed Rejects	1961 Cu Yd. Half Crates
Reprocessed Q C Samples	
Total	2912 Cu. Yd Half Crates
Trash	731 Full Crates
Total Volume of Waste	16,514 Cu. Yd
Permitted Volumetric Lunit of 904 Pad	9,950 Cu. Yd
Difference	6,564 Cu. Yd Over Lunit

References

Exhibit "P" of the Appendix, Table I Maximum Aggregate/Cement Ratio Relationships Between Process Inputs and Pondcrete Output, 3 1

Notes.

 Ξ stored in The basis of measure agrees with the definition of the volume described by the volumetric permit Volumes listed represent the actual internal volume of the containers the stabilized waste and trash are It should be noted that due to weight limits, each half crate is not filled to its volumetric

capacity

 \mathcal{G} paper, gloves, etc The volume of trash includes the containers separated as trash from the Comix stream and smear test

4 2 3 Inventory Storage Plan

- * Refer to Exhibit "Q" of the Appendix for Brown & Root Interoffice Memorandum, dated August 27, 1991, Reference Stack Height Analysis for Half Crates of Stabilized Waste
- * Refer to Drawing No 39717-0281, Sheet 1, 2 and 3 of 3 for Pad 904 Inventory Storage Plan.
- * Refer to Drawing No D39717-0285, Sheet 1 of 1 for Pad 904- Inventory Storage Plan for Waste Material Input prior to startup reprocessing.

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5.0 <u>COMPUTER SIMULATION</u>

ProModel Computer software was used to simulate the material handling system design to verify that the material handling system design will be able to achieve the EG&G specified 20 tons per hour capacity

Meetings were held with EG&G to determine the functional requirements of the material handling system. These functional requirements included tasks such as labelling, visual inspection, smear test, curing, crate closure and closure inspection Block diagrams were prepared to illustrate the sequence of operations

ProModel uses statistical techniques to model manufacturing functions. Each function is modeled in time, as a probability distribution function. Many probability distribution functions are available in the ProModel software

Preliminary material handling equipment arrangements drawings with stabilized waste inventory layouts were prepared for Low and High Water Ratio Pond Sludge Processing and Comix with trash removal Pondcrete/Saltcrete Processing These plans were used to determine travel distances for fork trucks and conveyors. Travel speeds were estimated from manufacturers data—These distances and speeds were used to select the appropriate probability density curves and to estimate times to execute functions

The data obtained was entered into the ProModel computer program to develop the model. The model was then run with the simplest equipment arrangement (that is a single line series of operations) to determine if there were any operational bottlenecks. There were bottlenecks at the visual/smear test inspection stations and the closure stations. The material handling system was then rearranged to provide two inspection stations in parallel and two closure stations in parallel. These changes were sufficient to remove the bottlenecks and to verify that the material handling system can handle the 20 ton per hour production rate.

The ProModel program has the ability to generate a great deal of useful data in a multitude of menu driven reports. However, the data is frequently in a form that is not easily deciphered by an individual who is not completely familiar with the ProModel software and its definition of various terms. Brown & Root will be pleased to provide and explain any specific reports that may be of interest to EG&G.

The computer model generates the time required for processing the various waste forms which is useful in sequencing the project and for schedule development. A tabulation of the processing time duration based on the quantities listed in Sections 4.1 and 4.2 is listed in Table 5-1. The durations are elapsed days including Sundays. Additional qualifications are included in the notes at the bottom of the table.

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TABLE 5-1. <u>IABULATION OF THEORETICAL PROCESSING TIMES</u> REQUIRED TO STABILIZE THE VARIOUS SOURCES OF WASTE IN CALENDAR DAYS (1) Pond Sludge Processing

Tona Onaze Troces		
	750 PAD	750 PAD
SOURCE	LOW WATER RATIO	HIGH WATER RATIO
Pond 207A	2 05	
Pond 207B-N	15 10	
Pond 207B-C	15 10	
Pond 207B-S	15 10	
Pond 207C	10 58	
Clarifier Tank	2 84	
Evaporator	6.80	
Total Time for		
Pond Sludge Process	ing <u>37 37</u> (3)	<u>105 99</u> (4)

Pondcrete/Saltcrete Reprocessing	904 PAD COMIX WITH TRASH REMOVAL
Existing Pondcrete	
Trı-walls	30 72
Half Crates	2 36
Metals	<u>12 51</u>
Fotal Time for Pondcrete	<u>45_59</u>
Existing Saltcrete	
[ri-walls	12 65
Half Crates	8 36
Metals	<u>3 14</u>
Total Time for Saltcrete	<u>24 15</u>
New Waste	
New Saltcrete	7 90
Reprocessed Rejects (from both I	Pads) 13 91
Reprocessed Lab Samples (from l	both Pads) 2 08
Total Time for New Waste	<u>23 89</u>
Total Time for Pondcrete/Saltcrete	
Reprocessing	<u>93_63</u>

5-2 0100111

Note

- (1) These times are theoretical minimums and do <u>not</u> allow for equipment availability, security delays, wind delays, and weather delays. To adjust the above to include these items, the above numbers should be divided by 78 percent
- (2) The above times do not include holidays.
- (3) Includes processing time and storage on 750 Pad
- (4) Includes processing time only. Volumes generated are such that they cannot all be stored on 750 Pad

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7.0 MANNING REQUIREMENTS

The Manning Requirements Spread Sheets on the following two pages represent the current estimate of personnel required for the Lab, 207 Pad, 788 Pad, 750 Pad and 904 Pad. The estimates do not include off pad support personnel for functions such as delivery of empty half crates, smear test supplies, etc. or personnel to transport stabilized waste to new pads that are not physically connected to the existing pads. These numbers are estimated on the current process equipment requirements. Any equipment changes could impact these manning levels significantly, as well as any change to the level of controls and automation.

8 0 FORK TRUCK REQUIREMENTS

This study assumes that EG&G will continue to use their existing fork trucks, which are described in Exhibits L and M of the Appendix.

The number of fork trucks required is based on the following mode of operations:

- 1. The fork trucks will be used to perform the functions as described in this study and will not be used for other tasks
- The fork trucks used for stabilized waste storage will be operated, recharged, and idled in accordance with the following schedule

Operation	6 Hours
Battery recharging	8 Hours
Idle time (battery cool down)	8 Hours
Total Fork Truck Operational Cycle	22 Hours

The number of fork trucks required are as follows

750 Pad - Low & High Water Ratio

	Number of Fork
Work Station	Trucks Per Day
207 Pad Trash Box Remova	al 1
Casting Fork Truck	1
Storage Fork Trucks	6
Spare Fork Trucks in Rese	<u>rve 1</u>
Total Number of Fork True	cks <u>9</u> (1)

904 Pad Pondcrete Reprocessing - Comix with Trash Separation

Work Station	Number of Fork Trucks Per Day
11.00.00	
Waste Input	6
Casting/Trash	2
Storage	6
Spare Reserved	<u>1</u>
Total Number of Fork Tru	cks <u>15</u>

Note

(1) Volumes of waste generated for high water ratio can not all be stored on 750 Pad. Therefore it is not possible to assess the true number of storage fork lifts at this time

9.0 MATERIAL HANDLING STUDY DESIGN BASIS

This section contains design basis that were not necessarily used on the study, but will apply to the detailed design effort. Comments on these basis are requested from EG&G

9 1 <u>Description of Project</u>

Refer to the "Project Plan", Rocky Flats Solar Pond/ Pondcrete Stabilization Project, Rev 8 for a complete description of this project

9 2 Inventory of Waste

9 2 1 Pond Sludge

		Volu	me
Pond No.		Waste	(Cubic Yards)
207A		Sludge	4
		Liquid	598
207B-N		Sludge	660
		Liquid	4848
207B-C		Sludge	766
		Liquid	3637
207B-S		Sludge	786
		Liquid	3589
207C		Sludge & Liquid	1873
Reference	1	Weston Solar Pond	Sampling Report, July 1991
	2	Exhibit "O" of the	he Appendix, Table 2 Estimated
		Quantities from Wo	eston Report Data, dated 23-Aug-91

9 2 2 Miscellaneous Sources

Source	Waste	Volume (Cubic Yards)
Clarifier (Located at Bldg 788)	Waste/Sludge/Sediment	124
Evaporators (Located at Bldg 910)	Sediment/Sludge/Chemical Salts (Via 55 gallon drums or tank truck)	743

9.2 3 Existing Pondcrete/Saltcrete

	<u>Pad 750</u>	<u>Pad 904</u>	<u>Total</u>
Pondcrete			
Trı-Walls	3,052	2,754	5,806(1)
Half Crates	0	39	39
Metal Waste	657(1)	118(1)	775
Saltcrete			
Triwalls	782	1,593	2,375(2)
Half Crates	561	0	561
Metal Waste Container	49(2)	96	141

Notes

(1) Pondcrete

The 657 metal waste containers on Pad 750 contain 1934 Tri-Walls and the 118 metal waste containers on Pad 904 contain 359 Fri-walls. The total number of Tri-walls in metal waste containers, which contain Pondcrete is 2,293 Tri-walls. The total number of Tri-walls containing Pondcrete is equal to 8,099. The quantity of Tri-walls on the project is fixed. However, the number of metal waste containers increases as the existing Tri-walls deteriorate and are placed in metals.

(2) Saltcrete

The 49 metal waste containers on Pad 750 contain 110 Tri-walls and the 96 metal waste containers on Pad 904 contain 182 Tri-walls. The total number of Tri-walls containing Saltcrete equal to 2,667

Reference Pondcrete/Saltcrete Inventory Weekly Report, dated Week Ending 04/28/91 (Note Cleanup drums not included)

- 9 2 4 New Wastes
- 9 2 4 1 New Saltcrete The Rocky Flats Plant will continue to manufacture approximately 30 half crates of new saltcrete per month that will require reprocessing at the 904 Pad
- 9.2.4.2 Reprocessed Rejects For the purpose of the Material Handling Study the assumption was made to allow for 3% reject of all Pondcrete/Saltcrete and Pond Sludge processed
- 9.2.4 3 Reprocessed Lab Samples For the purpose of the Material Handling Study the assumption was made that a complete set of Quality Control samples will be collected from each fifth half crate processed. This number may be changed when the process design is completed and the quality control system formalized. Each complete set of Q.C. samples include a one (1) quart can of stabilized waste and four (4) tapered test cylinder containers (2 inches in diameter x 4 inches long).
- 9.2.4.4 HNUS Cleanup Fluids The quantity and type of fluids have not been identified Currently the use of recycled process water is under consideration

9 3 Input Design

9.3 1 Pond Sludge

Pond Sludge is comprised of the contents of Ponds 207-A, 207-B North, 207-B Center, 207-B South and 207-C, plus evaporator bottoms generated during the pond evaporation project, and the water and sludge contents of the clarifier tank located on the 788 Pad

These sources of pond sludge are currently being sampled for characterization. Until such time that these results are available, data from the recent Weston Solar Pond Sampling Report will be used

9.4 Input Design Basis Information for Pad 904

9.4 1 Pondcrete and Saltcrete

Pondcrete and Saltcrete will each be delivered to the process in wrapped Triwalls, half crates and corrugated metal waste containers. The quantity of each type of container to be processed is listed in Section 4 2.1 of this report.

Corrugated metal waste containers may contain a few inches of free water in the bottom, however some contain dusty materials Each container will hold one of three leaking or dusty Tri-walls with their wooden pallets

9 4 2 Tri-walls

Tri-walls will be delivered complete with outer wooden pallet, outer PVC bag, pressure-sensitive adhesive vinyl plastic tape, inner wooden pallet, Tri-wall container, banding, and inner PVC bag

1) Outer and Inner Wooden Pallet

The outer and inner wooden pallets are made of a soft wood, such as pine, and are nominally 42 inches x 42 inches square. They look similar to standard ASME MH 1 2 2M-1989 pallets

The same size wooden pallet was used for both outside and inside wooden pallets. The outside and inside pallets are arranged 90 degrees out of phase

2) Outer and Inner PVC Bag

Refer to Exhibit H of the Appendix for Rocky Flats Plant Standard No SX-220, "Standard for PVC Liner for Triple Wall Box"

The same size liner was used for both outer and inner PVC liners

3) Pressure-Sensitive Adhesive Vinyl Plastic Tape

Refer to Exhibit F of the Appendix for Rocky Flats Plant Standard SX-122, "Standard for Pressure-Sensitive Adhesive Vinyl Plastic Tape"

The tape used was six inches wide

4) Tri-wall Container

Refer to Exhibit I of the Appendix for Rocky Flats Plant Standard SX-222, "Standard for Triple Wall Body, Outer Cap, and Insert Cap."

Note Tri-walls on this project are actually half box size according to this standard

5) Plastic Banding and Clips

Half inch wide black nylon straps with steel clips were used

9 4 3 Hal Crates

Half Crates will be delivered complete with outside metal straps (Not required on all boxes), pressure-sensitive adhesive vinyl plastic tap (to seal inner PVC bag), inner PVC liner, and cardboard liner

1) Outside Metal Straps

1-1/4 inch wide x 0 031 inch thick x heat treated straps with galvanized steel clips were used

2) Half Crate (Nominal Size 2'x4'x7')

Refer to Exhibit C of the Appendix for Rocky Flats Plant Std SX-211, "Standard for Flush Panel Plywood Box Assembly and Exhibit C of the Appendix for Rocky Flats Drawing Number D-25883-001, Issue H, Sheet 1 of 2 and Drawing Number D-25883-002, Issue J, Sheet 2 of 2

3) Pressure-Sensitive Adhesive Vinyl Plastic Tape

Refer to Exhibit F of the Appendix for Rocky Flats Plant Standard SX-122, "Standard for Pressure-sensitive adhesive Vinyl Plastic Tape."

4) Inner PVC Bag

Refer to Exhibit D of the Appendix for Rocky Flats Plant Std No SX-208, "Standard for PVC Liner for Flush Panel Box"

5) Cardboard Liner

Refer to Exhibit E of the Appendix for Rocky Flats Plant Std. No \$X-208, "Standard for Fiberboard Liner for Metal and Flush Panel Box."

9 4 4 Metal Waste Containers

Corrugated Metal Waste Containers will be delivered complete with 1, 2 or 3 Tri-wall assemblies (each in poor condition) generally wet, however, some are dry and dusty)

Refer to Exhibit J of the Appendix for Rocky Flats Plant Standard No SX-231, "Standard for Corrugated Metal Waste Container (Steel Box)", and Exhibit K of the Appendix for Rocky Flats Plant Drawing No D-26383-2, Issue N, Sheet 2 of 4, "Corrugated Metal Waste Container, Assembly No 2"

9.5 Common Process Material Design Basis Information

9 5 1 Cement

Portland Cement, Type to be determined by Treatability Study

9 5.2 Additives

The use of additives will be determined during the treatability study

9 5 3 Full Crates and Half Crates

(Nominal Size 4'x4'x7' = Full Crates) (Nominal Size 2'x4'x7' = Half Crates)

Refer to Exhibit B of the Appendix for Rocky Flats Plant Std No SX-311, "Standard for Flush Panel Plywood Box Assembly and Exhibit C of the Appendix for Rocky Flats Drawing Number D-25883-001, Issue H, Sheet 1 of 2 and Drawing Number D-25883-002, Issue J, Sheet 2 of 2

9 5 4 PVC Bag for Full Crates and Half Crates

Refer to Exhibit D of the Appendix for Rocky Flats Plant Std No SX-209, "Standard for PVC Liner for Flush Panel Box "

9 5 5 Cardboard Liner for Full Crates and Half Crates

Refer to Exhibit E of the Appendix for Rocky Flats Plant Std SX-208, "Standard for Fiberboard Liner or Metal and Flush Panel Box "

9.5 6 Pressure-Sensitive Adhesive Vinyl Plastic Tape (6" Width)

Refer to Exhibit F of the Appendix for Rocky Flats Plant Std No SX-122, "Standard for Pressure-Sensitive Adhesive Vinyl Plastic Tape "

9.5 7 Adhesive for Installing Full and Half Crates

Polyurethane Vulken Sealant, 1/12 gallon tubes, 1 tube/lid Refer to Exhibit B of the Appendix for Rocky Flats Std No SX-211, "Standard for Flush Panel Plywood Box Assembly" and exhibit C of the Appendix for Rocky Flats Drawing Number D-25883-001, Issue H, Sheet 1 of 2, and Drawing Number D-25883-002, Issue J, Sheet 2 of 2

9 5 8 Nails for Installing Lids on Full and Half Crates

Refer to Exhibit B of the Appendix for Rocky Flats Std No SX-211, "Standard for Flush Panel Plywood Box Assembly" and Exhibit C of the Appendix for Rocky Flats Drawing Number D-25883-001, Issue II, Sheet 1 of 2

9 5 9 Container Documentation Paper Work (Provided by EG&G)

Refer to Exhibit G of the Appendix for Rocky Flats "Certification of LLW" (RF-47237, Rev. 12/88), "Pondcrete Box Log Sheet" (RF-47237, Rev. 12/88), Plutonium Contaminated Waste, Radioactive LSA (RF-34510, Rev. 12/89), Pondcrete Reprocessing Check Sheet, and Waste Certification Checklist for Pondcrete

9 5 10 Department of Transportation (DOT) Sample Containers

Standard one quart paint cans including lids in accordance with DOT 49CFR173

9 5 11 Halliburton NUS Environmental Corporation (HNUS) Compression Test Containers

Plastic compression cylinders nominally 2 inches in diameter x 4 inches long Cylinders will be tapered so the sample specimen can be easily removed. The sample that remains following the compression test will be used for the NVO-325-2 2 2-D test, EPA Test 9095, and ASTM D 4359-84

9.5 12 Materials for Cleaning Boxes that Fail Smear Test

Information to be provided by EG&G

Description of Object	Design Weight (Pounds)
Full Crate with lid (empty)	469
Half Crate with lid (empty)	362
Corrugated Metal Container (empty)	437
Tri-wall with insert and plastic bands (empty)	16
PVC Bag for Full Crate	13
PVC Bag for Half Crate	8
PVC Bag for Tri-wall	8
Cardboard Liner for Full Crate	26
Cardboard Liner for Half Crate	18
DOT Sample Container	To be determined
HNUS Compression Test Container	To be determined
Trı-wall Wooden Pallet	35
Corrugated Metal Container Wooden Pallet	75
Tri-walls Filled with Pondcrete	900 to 1,300
Tri-walls Filled with Saltcrete	1,400 to 1,500
Half Crates Filled with Poured Pondcrete	4,000 to 4,500
Half Crates Filled with Poured	4,000 to 4,500
Full Crates Filled with Trash	4,000 to 4,500
Fork Truck - 4 wheeled - ECS 25 (without load)	9,244
Fork Truck - 3 wheeled - TM 15S (without load)	7,158

9-9

97 Fork Trucks 971 Four Wheeled Style EG&G currently has 15 Clarke Series ECS 25, battery powered, 4 wheel, cushion tired, lift trucks Refer to Exhibit L of the Appendix for data sheets 972 Three Wheeled Style EG&G currently has 3 Clarke Series TM 15S, battery powered, 3 wheel, multi-tire, lift trucks, Refer Exhibit M of the Appendix for data sheets. 98 **Operating Schedule** The Operating Schedule is two shifts per day, 10 manhours per shift, with one hour lost at the beginning and end of each shift resulting in 8 processing hours per shift Note: EG&G must provide process support 24 hours per day The process will operate 6 days per week with 7 days per week support from EG&G as required 99 Wind Velocity Operating Restrictions (For information Purposes only) Work outside of the tents must stop when the wind velocity reaches 35 miles per hour The tents must be evacuated when the wind velocity reaches 55 miles per hour 9 10 Clearance Requirements for Safety Limitations 9 10 1 Maintain a minimum of 30 inches away from the tent internal wall (All tents, complete circumference) 9 10 2 Maintain a minimum aisle of 12 feet wide for fork trucks when picking up a Tri-wall from a stack and transporting to a receiving area. Maintain a minimum clearance of 36 inches in front of circuit breakers, 9 10 3 control panels, and fire extinguisher 9 10 4 Maintain a minimum of 36 inches for aisle of egress in front of exits 9.10 5 Step off pad at Permacon is designated by Rad Engineering as a 4'x4' area

9 11 Storage Limitations (Based on Exhibit Q)

Low level waste (full crates) - 3 high

Low level mixed waste (half crates) - 6 high

Tri-walls - 3 high

Corrugated metal containers - 2 high

RCRA criteria prefers stacks to be back to back with 18-24" aisle space for inspection

Silos for cement and additives stored outside are unlimited in size; however, if located on the pads, must meet pad space and foundation limitations.

Silos for cement and additives stored inside tent must not be within 30 inches of the tent wall

Pad 750 - Low level, mixed waste - Maximum permitted volume allowed on pad at one time is 14,000 cubic yards

Pad 904 - Low level, mixed waste - Maximum permitted volume allowed on Pad at one time is 9,950 cubic yards

9.12 Limitations Associated with Transfer of Tri-walls from Pad 750 to Pad 904

The truck (Pondcrete Express) can transfer eleven (11) Fri-walls at a time

Time considerations—time required for loading half crates, paperwork, backing-up truck, chocking wheels, and time for RPT to smear tires—It takes 15 minutes to half an hour to unload truck, including chocking wheels and removing Tri-walls

One hour to transport to Pad 904 when exiting through the Protected Area (PA)

A fork truck will unload the containers off the truck and set them adjacent to the Pad A second fork truck located on the Pad picks up the container and takes it to a staging area on the Pad

9 13 <u>Table of Design Time Allowances for Various Functions</u>

Smear Test - 5 to 20 minutes

Final Inspection - 3 to 5 minutes

It will take 5-15 minutes to wash a corrugated metal container

9.14 <u>Miscellaneous Design Information</u>

Pondcrete and Saltcrete curing rates are assumed to be 48 hours at a temperature of 56 to 60 degrees F.

An area must be reserved for the rain water pump/tank truck and man lift outside of the curb at each Pad

The casting operation must take place inside of a secondary containment area. The half crate must be located under an exhaust hood during casting Casting can occur outside of a Permacon Refer to Exhibit N of the Appendix for further details.

CONTRACT NO

JR-1198

IDENTIFICATION NO

MATERIAL HANDLING STUDY

412-050-G-001-001

APPROVAL DATE

PAGE 1 OF 1

EXHIBIT A

GLOSSARY OF PROJECT TERMINOLOGY

Tri-Walls

Nickname for triple-wall body corrugated fiber board package. Refer to Exhibit I of the Appendix for Rocky Flats Plant Std. SX-222 for complete details. Tri-walls is the name of the container's manufacturer.

Note: Tri-walls on this project are actually half box size (22" tall) according to the Standard.

Full Crates

Nickname for 4' tall x 4' wide x 7' long flush panel plywood box. Refer to Exhibit B of the Appendix for Rocky Flats Plant Std. SX-211, "Standard for Flush Panel Plywood Box Assembly (for Hazardous Materials)" and Exhibit C of the Appendix for Rocky Flats Drawing No. D-25883-001, Issue H, Sheet 1 of 2 and Rocky Flats Drawing No. D-25883-002, Issue J, Sheet 2 of 2.

Half Crates

Nickname for 2' tall x 4' wide x 7' long flush panel plywood box. Refer to Exhibit B of the Appendix for Rocky Flats Plant Std. SX-211, "Standard for Flush Panel Plywood Box Assembly (for Hazardous Materials)" and Exhibit C of the Appendix for Rocky Flats Drawing No. D-25883-001, Issue H, Sheet 1 of 2 and Rocky Flats Drawing No. D-25883-002, Issue J, Sheet 2 of 2.

PVC Bags

Nickname for PVC liners used in various types of containers.

Cardboard Liner -

Nickname for fiberboard liners used in various types of containers.

Rocky Flats Plant P O Box 464 Golden Colorado 80401

STANDARD FOR FLUSH PANEL PLYWOOD BOX ASSEMBLY

(For Hazardous Materials)

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Revision to this standard shall be accomplished by Design Engineering Waste Process and Development Engineering Section and approved by Traffic, Procur. Qual Engineering, Waste Compliance & Planning Health Safety & Environmental Facilities Quality Engineering

ROCKY FLATS PLANT STD

NO. SX-211

STANDARD FOR FLUSH PANEL PLYWOOD BOX ASSEMBLY

1 SCOPE

This Standard defines the requirements for the construction, identification, shipping, workmanship, and quality of Flush Panel Plywood Boxes

2 GENERAL

The provisions of this Standard are not intended to prevent the use of alternates or modifications to the standard in individual cases where such alternates or modifications are obviously required to obtain the results desired. Such alternates or modifications must be approved, in writing, by the Buyer

3 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- 3 1 The Buyer will prequalify and select qualified Sellers based on evaluation of capability to perform in accordance with the requirements of this Standard Failure to meet the requirements shall be cause for disqualification
- 3 2 The Seller shall prepare a documented quality assurance program, based on the requirements of this Standard, which shall be planned, implemented and maintained by the Seller

4 INSPECTION AND TESTING

Seller shall be responsible for all tests necessary to ensure that the finished products meet all requirements of this Standard

5 APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS

5 1	Rocky Flats Plant Drawings	D-25883-1 D-25883-1
5 2	US Products Standard For Construction & Industrial Plywood	PS 1-83
5 3	WWP Lumber Grading Rules	
5 4	APA Semi Structural Adhesive	AFG-01

Measuring Adhesion by the Tape Test

5 5 ASTM D3359 Standard Test Method for

8 NAILING AND/OR STAPLING

- 8 1 Additional nails, not to exceed 10d in size, may be used to reduce gaps Nails or staples which protrude through the material shall be clinched flush or below the surface. Nailing or stapling shall be staggered a minimum of 1/2-inch each side of framing member center line. Nail heads shall be set flush to 1/8-inch maximum below the surface.
- 8 2 Staples shall be set across the grain of the first ply at not less than a 40 degree angle A minimum of 25% more staples than nails shall be required if staples are used

9 <u>ADHESIVE/GLUE</u>

- 9 1 Semi Structural Adhesive shall be applied in a continuous bead of 1/4-inch minimum diameter to all plywood joining edges
- 9 2 Glue shall cover at least 80% of interfacing surfaces between framing members and plywood

10 PAINTING

- 10 l Gaps between 2" \times 12" stringers on the bottom of the boxes shall be filled with caulk as required by the Buyer
- 10 2 All exterior surfaces shall be painted, as required by the Buyer, in accordance with the paint manufacturer's application instructions to obtain the required thickness and adhesion so as to achieve an Underwriter's Labaratories, Inc. Class A fire rating

11 IDENTIFICATION

11 1 The top left corners of both ends of the box shall be legibly stenciled with the following information in a minimum of 3/4-inch characters, using a weatherproof ink or black spray paint

Mfg Name and/or Symbol Serial No Date of Manufacture

The serial number for the 2' \times 4' \times 7' box shall be preceded by the letter "H", and the serial number for the 4' \times 4' \times 7' box shall be preceded by the letter "S"

12 SHIPPING AND INSPECTION

12 l Boxes shall be handled and shipped using good commercial methods to ensure damage-free delivery Temporarily secure lids with 6-penny double-headed nails to resist blowing off in high winds during storage or transportation

EXHIBIT "A" SX-211 INSPECTION FORM

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1	Quantity in lot		_				1
2	Identification Markings		İ				
	Legibly Stenciled in Black Mfg/Name or Symbol			DIMEY	SIONAL .	Inspection	
	Serial No w/Prefix		INSPEC	YB G3TC	DATE	CSTC292MI	SHIFT
	(H-2X4X7) or (S-4X4X7) Date of Mfg		ACCEPT	REJECT	Ya		DATE
3	Panel Size Tolerance + 1/8"					NSPECTION	
J	Bottom 46-1/2" X 82-1/2"		ACCEPT	REJECT	51	İ	DATE
	Top 48" X 84" Ends 46-1/2" X 48" (24)*			MATER	IAL CERT	IFICATION	
	Sides 84" X 48" (24)	 	ACCEPT	REJECT	BY		DATE
4	Framing member location on	.}	-	OVER	ALL ACCE	PTANCE	
	side panel Tolerance + 1/8' Vertical Outside: 3/4" From	J	ACCEPT	REJECT	BY		DATE
	Plywood edge		ILLUST	RATION		1	
	Each End. Inside 27" From Plywood edge to edge of strut		(*#	Applicabl	e Size)		
	Horizontal Flush with edge						
5	Fastener Pattern Maximum of 20 fasteners may deviate from 1/2" off-set of center line of struts each box						
6	Fasteners Maximum 2 missing each strut. Total of 10 per box						
7	Interior Framing member gaps Maximum 1/16" extending more than 1" in depth.		REY	DESCA	LIPTION	IDATE	
8	Seam & laminate gaps extending to box interior acceptable if filled with adhesive		APPROVAL			lovic	
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EXHIBIT "A" SX-211 INSPECTION FORM

								
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16	Paint (when required) shall be applied to prevent visual detection of substrate on all							
ļ	exterior surfaces			DIME	401 Sk	HAL INSP	ECTION	
17	Paint (when required) shall be		INSPECT	TED 31	10	DATE INS	PECTED	SHIFT
	applied as per paint manufacturer's application instruction to meet the		ACCEPT	REJEC	ī	ЗҮ		DATE
	minimum mil thickness			RADIO	GRAPH	IC INSPE	CTION	
	required for an Underwriter's Laboratory Class A fire		ACCEPT	REJEC	ī B	Y	1	DATE
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18	Paint (when required) shall have a Tape Test adhesion of		ACCEPT	REJEC	T B	Y	10	DATE
	5A using Method A per ASTM			OVE	RALL A	ACCEPTAN	CΞ	
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Atomics International Division Rocky Flats Plant P O Box 464 Golden Colorado 80401

STANDARD FOR PVC LINER FOR FLUSH PANEL BOX

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c	Added Table One, Revised Fig. One and Para 2.6 per DCR-X-209-2.	King	ASH	مهرديف	REAL	7/20/8	J.N. 2 Case	Se	1912
В	Add Warehouse No. 77-14-0	SDAK	SEN	17782	Bay	414/80	78k	Ste	240
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Revision to this standard shall be accomplished by Design Engineering <u>Waste Compliance and Planning</u>

Section and approved by

Traffic _ Procurement Quality Engineering

Waste Operations

Health, Safety and Environment

ROCKY FLATS PLANT STD NO. 57-209

STANDARD FOR PVC LINER FOR FLUSH PANEL BOX

1 SCOPE

This Standard defines the minimum requirements for a PVC liner for either metal or plywood waste boxes

2 GENERAL

The provisions of this Standard are not intended to prevent the use of alternates or modifications to the standard in individual cases where such alternates or modifications are obviously required to obtain the results desired. Such alternates or modifications shall be approved, in writing, by the Buyer

3 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- 3 1 The Buyer will prequalify and select qualified Sellers based on evaluation of capability to perform in accordance with the requirements of this Standard. Failure to meet the requirements shall be cause for disqualification.
- 3.2 The Seller shall prepare a documented quality assurance program, based on the requirements of this Standard, which shall be planned, implemented and maintained by the Seller

4. INSPECTION AND TESTING

Seller shall be responsible for all tests necessary to ensure the finished products meet all requirements of this Standard.

5. APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS

- 5 1 The following Codes, Standards, and Specifications apply to this Standard to the extent indicated by the Purchase Order, Drawings or related documents. The latest edition, addenda or revision shall apply.
- 5 1 1 Military Standards Mil Spec. MIL-L-10547
- 5.1 2 Rocky Flats Drawing Dwg No. 38819-001

6. MATERIAL

6.1 Material shall be plasticized polyvinyl chloride (PVC) sheet, translucent, matte finish, 2,200 psi minimum tensile strength, 0 011-inch minimum thickness. Cold flexibility in accordance with Paragraph 3.6.3 and 4.4 3 of Military Specification MIL-L-10547 shall be required.

- 6 2 The liner's inside dimensions shall comply with the requirements of Table I and Drawing Number 38819-001 Variation in form such as squareness, perpendicularity and radius shall fall within the specified limits
- 6 3 Each liner when set up shall have a square rectangular bottom with top flaps as shown in Figure 1, or a square rectangular bottom and 34-inch end radius with top flaps as shown in Figure 2 of Drawing 38819-001 Location of seams shall be optional Heat-sealed seams shall be 3/8-inch ± 1/8-inch minimum with a tensile strength of 1,000 psi minimum Heat-seal seams may not be interrupted with gaps
- 6 4 Each finished liner assembly shall be free of visible air leaks, as determined by submerging the inflated liner in water, or by a visual inspection of the material and seams. If the supplier has obtained written approval from the Buyer other means of leak testing may be used; such as placing a medium colored cloth under a single layer of PVC material then applying alcohol to the surface of questionable areas and observing the cloth for any migration of the alcohol
- 6.5 Each liner shall be uniformly constructed and free from foreign material, imbedded particles, pin holes, tears, blisters, sharp creases, or other imperfections which might impair its function.

7. IDENTIFICATION

Each liner shall be durably and legibly ink-stamped with the standard number, assembly number, date of manufacture, and manufacturer's identification on one of the side flaps. The manufacturer has the option of embossing the same information in one of the side seams within 6-inches of the top of the liner

Example SX-209

Assembly Number

Date

Manufacturer's Name

8_ INSPECTION

Refer to Exhibits "A" through "F" for the proper inspection form for each of the various liners (sizes one through five) plus the Trupact II liner.

9 ACCEPTANCE

- 9 1 The Buyer's acceptance will be based on visual, dimensional, and functional inspection and laboratory tests on a representative sample from each lot of liners supplied.
- 9.2 Acceptance will be based on compliance with Buyers sampling plan. Failure to comply on any single characteristic may result in the rejection of the entire shipment.

10 PACKAGING AND SHIPPING

Good commercial packaging methods shall be used to ensure damage free delivery of liners. The identification required in Section 7, current purchase order number, and number of liners per box shall be marked on the outside of each box of liners

END OF STANDARD TEXT

EXHIBIT "A" PYC BOX LINER SIZE ONE INSPECTION FORM

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1	QUANTITY IN LOT			•	*		
2	IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION Record Identification:			OLMENS	CHAL PASSECTION	4	
	SX-209 Size One Date of Manufacture		INSPECT	ඩ 3Y	OATE INSPECTE) Smiti	
	Manufacturer's Identification		ACCEPT	REJECT	18.	DATE	
3	PVC MATERIAL (See Certification)				PHIC INSPECTION		
4	MATERIAL THICKNESS		HACCES!	REJECT	8Y	DATE	
	(0 011-inch Min)			ALFSTAK	L CEPTIFICATION		
5	TENSILE STRENGTH		ACCEPT	REJECT	BY	DATE	
	(2200 ps1 Min)			OVERAL!	L ACCEPTANCE		
6	LENGTH OF LINER (87-inch + or - 1/2-inch)		ACCEPT	REJECT	8Y	DATE	
7	WIDTH OF LINER (52-inch + or - 1/2-inch)		חבשבות	ATION			
8	HEIGHT OF LINER (53-inch + or - 1/2-inch)		-				
9	WIDTH OF SIDE FLAP (30-inch Min)		-				
10	WIDTH OF END FLAP (20-inch Min)		_			-	
11	SEAM STRENGTH (1000 psi Min)		_				
12	COLD FLEXIBILITY TEST (Satisfactory)		_	•			
13	VISUAL LEAK CHECK (Satisfactory)						
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EXHIBIT "B" PVC BOX LINER SIZE TWO INSPECTION FORM

			108641	IG NUMPED	10470-255 0	RDER NO		
1151	SPECIFICATION	INSPECTION ENTRY	388 R135 H	10 AUMBED				
1	QUANTITY IN LOT							
2	IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION Record Identification:		DIMENSIONAL INSPECTION					
	SX-209 Size Two		INSPEC	TED BY	DATE INSPECTE	DISHILL		
	Date of Manufacture Manufacturer's Identification		ACCEPT	REJECT	131	DATE		
3	PVC MATERIAL				PUIC INSPECTION			
4	(See Certification) MATERIAL THICKNESS		ACCEPT		84	DATE		
	(0 011-inch Min)		ACCEPT		L CERTIFICATION	IDATE		
5	TENSILE STRENGTH (2200 psi Min)		ACC27 1		L ACCEPTANCE	June 1		
. 6	LENGTH OF LINER		ACCEPT		8Y	DATE		
	(83 5-inch + or - 1/2-Inch)		TLLUSTA	RATION	<u> </u>	1		
7	WIDTH OF LINER (46-inch + or - 1/2-inch)		·					
8	HEIGHT OF LINER (47-inch + or - 1/2-inch)		-					
9	WIDTH OF SIDE FLAP (30-inch Min)		-					
10	WIDTH OF END FLAP (20-inch Min.)		_			4		
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EXHIBIT "C" PVC BOX LINER SIZE THREE INSPECTION FORM

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2	IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION					
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	Size Three		CESEKI	ැන 84	DATE IN	SPECTED SMIFT
	Date of Manufacture Manufacturer's Identification		ACCEPT	REJEST	131	OATE
3	PVC MATERIAL		<u> </u>	RAD [OGRA	i Pric (NS)	PESTION .
	(See Certification)		ACCEPT	REJECT	184	DATE
4	MATERIAL THICKNESS		<u> </u>	MATERIA	 L CERTIF	icition
	(0 011-inch Min)		ACCEPT		IBY	IDATE
5	TENSILE STRENGTH		ACCEPT	KEUCCI	101	DATE
	(2200 psi Min)		-		L ACCEPTA	NCE
6	LENGTH OF LINER (73 5-inch + or - 1/2-inch)		ACCEPT	REJECT	BY	OATE
7	WIDTH OF LINER		ארצעעעוד	ATION		
	(48-inch + or - 1/2-inch)					
8	HEIGHT OF LINER (37 5-inch + or - 1/2-inch)		_			
9	WIDTH OF SIDE FLAP (30-inch Min)					
10	WIDTH OF END FLAP (20-inch Min)		-			_
11	SEAM STRENGTH (1000 psi Min.)		_			
12	COLD FLEXIBILITY TEST (Satisfactory)		_			
13	VISUAL LEAK CHECK (Satisfactory)					
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EXHIBIT "O" PVC BOX LINER SIZE FOUR INSPECTION FORM

175.4 00	SPECIFICATION	INSPECTION ENTR!	ORAWIN 1 388	19-001 100-61	PUFC-	72E 08D	ER NO
1	QUANTITY IN LOT	3	RIZS NO	0			
2	I IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION						
	Record Identification			O [MENS	ignal lysa	HOTTE	··
	SX-209 Size Four Date of Manufacture		INSPECT	YE CE	ZILL STAD	ונודנוץ	SHIFT
	Manufacturer's Identification		ACCEPT	REJECT	15/	C	ATE
3	PVC MATERIAL			RAD LOGA	יארוכ נוובאי	ESTION	
	(See Certification)		ACCEPT	REJECT	BY	10	ATE
4	MATERIAL THICKNESS (0 011-inch Min)			I MATERLA	L CERTIFIC	HOITA	
5			ACCEPT	REJECT	[8Y	10	ATE
	TENSILE STRENGTH (2200 psi Min)			OVERAL	L ACCEPTAN	ICE	
. 6	LENGTH OF LINER (67-inch + or - 1/2-inch)		ACCEPT	REJECT	8Y	۱۵	ATE
7			ILLUSTR	ATION			(
8	HEIGHT OF LINER (37 5-inch + or - 1/2-inch)		_				
9	WIDTH OF SIDE FLAP (30-inch Min)		_				
10	WIDTH OF END FLAP (20-inch Min.)		-				-
11	SEAM STRENGTH (1000 psi Min)		_				
12	COLD FLEXIBILITY TEST (Satisfactory)		_				
13	VISUAL LEAK CHECK (Satisfactory)						
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			APPROVAL	S TITLE			1
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EXHIBIT "E" PVC BOX LINER SIZE FIVE INSPECTION FORM

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1751	SPECIFICATION	OITSSSKI SKIKS				
1	QUANTITY IN LOT		- RIRS HO	J		
2	IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION		7			
	Record Identification:			בושאום	CNAL INS	PESTION
	SX-209 Size Five		TESSENI	ව 3Y	DATE INS	255250 241EL
	Date of Manufacture Manufacturer's Identificati	ion	ACCEPT	REJECT	131	DATE
3	PVC MATERIAL		 	RADICCRA	stic inst	1
	(See Certification)		ACCEPT	REJECT	184	IDATE
4	MATERIAL THICKNESS			HATERIA	L CERTIFI	C17.0N
	(0 011-inch Min.)		TACCEPT		IBY	IDATE
5	TENSILE STRENGTH			1		
	(2200 psi Min)		ACCEST	OVERAL IREJECT	L ACCEPTA	
6	LENGTH OF LINER (83-inch + or - 1/2-inch)		ACCEPT	KEJELI	BY	DATE
7	WIDTH OF LINER	<u> </u>	TILUSTR	ATION		
	(46-inch + or - 1/2-inch)					
8	HEIGHT OF LINER (23 0-inch + or - 1/2-inch)					
9	WIDTH OF SIDE FLAP (30-inch Min)					
10	WIDTH OF END FLAP (20-inch Min.)					
11	SEAM STRENGTH (1000 psi Min)					
12	COLD FLEXIBILITY TEST (Satisfactory)		_	٠.		
13	VISUAL LEAK CHECK (Satisfactory)					
		L	RE/	180230		DATE
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EXHIBIT "F" PVC BOX LINER TRUPACT II INSPECTION FORM

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1	QUANT-ITY IN LOT		 - BIB2 HO)		3
2	IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION]	B. 1.1.5	ONAL INCOC	*****
	Record Identification	i.			ONAL INSPECT	
	SX-209 Trupact II Date of Manufacture		inspect	ED 8Y	OATE INSPE	:15) झ्रात
	Manufacturer's Identification		ACCEPT	REJEST	31	DATE
3	PVC MATERIAL			RADIOGRA	PHIC INSPECT	TON
	(See Certification)		ACCEPT	REJECT	187	DATE
4	MATERIAL THICKNESS (0 011-inch Min)			MATERIA	L CERTIFICAT	ION
			ACCEPT	REJECT	BY	DATE
5	TENSILE STRENGTH (2200 psi Min)			OVERAL	I L ACCEPTANCE	
6	LENGTH OF LINER STRAIGHT SIDE (45-inch + or - 1/2-inch)		ACCEPT	REJECT	8Y	DATE
7	WIDTH OF LINER		TLLUSTR	ATIOH		(
	(52-inch + or - 1/2-inch)		_			Ì
8	HEIGHT OF LINER (36-inch + or - 1/2-inch)					
9	RADIUS OF LINER ENDS (34-inch Min)		-			
10	WIDTH OF END FLAPS (30-inch Min)		_			-
11	SEAM STRENGTH (1000 psi Min)		_			
12	COLD FLEXIBILITY TEST (Satisfactory)		_			
13	VISUAL LEAK CHECK (Satisfactory)					
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FIGURE 2

ROCKY FLATS PLANT STANDARD HO SK-209 ATTACHMENT

FIGURE 1

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Atomics International Division Rocky Flats Plant P O Box 464 Golden Colorado 80401

STANDARD FOR FIBERSOARD LINER FOR METAL AND FLUSH PANEL BOX

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D	Rev. Per DCR SX-208-03	fing (3	Book	4-18-71	4/21/80	R	Son	5.D. 515K
С	CHG TITLE, SEC 2 & 3 ADDED INSPEC FORM PER DCR-Y 208-2	fur's	gel 1	mar	PEH	8/13/6	2 JNC	FEL	DER.
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ROCKY FLATS PLANT STD

NO. SY-208

STANDARD FOR FIBERBOARD LINER FOR METAL AND FLUSH PANEL BOX

1 SCOPE

This Standard defines the minimum requirements for three piece fiberboard liner for the metal and flush panel boxes.

2 GENERAL

The provisions of this Standard are not intended to prevent the use of alternates or modifications to the standard in individual cases where such alternates or modifications are obviously required to obtain the results desired. Such alternates or modifications shall be approved, in writing, by the Buyer

3 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- 3 1 The Buyer will prequalify and select qualified Sellers based on evaluation of capability to perform in accordance with the requirements of this Standard. Failure to meet the requirements shall be cause for disqualification.
- 3.2 The Seller shall prepare a documented quality assurance program, based on the requirements of this Standard, which shall be planned, implemented and maintained by the Seller

4. INSPECTION AND TESTING

Seller shall be responsible for all tests necessary to ensure that the finished products meet all requirements of this Standard.

5. APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS

- 5 I The following Codes, Standards and Specifications apply to this Standard to the extent indicated by the Purchase Order, Drawings or related documents. The latest edition, addenda or revision shall apply
- 5 1 1 Fed Spec PPP-B-636 Boxes, Shipping, Fiberboard.
- 5 1.2 Rocky Flats Plant Drawing Drawing No. 38812-001.

6. MATERIAL

- 6.1 Fiberboard sheet per Federal Specification PPP-B-636, exempt from Paragraph 3.2. 3 3, and 5 Classification shall be as follows.
- 6 1.1 Style DBLCC (Double Cover Container) modified, see Figure 1 or Figure 2 of Drawing No. 38812-001

- 6 1 2 Type SF (Solid Fiberboard)
 Class Domestic
- 6 1 3 Grade 125 pounds per square inch (psi) minimum burst strength
- 6 1 4- Material thickness 0 051 inch minimum.

7 DIMENSIONS

- 7 l Refer to Table one and Figure one for dimensional requirements for the five sizes of rectangular liners and Figure two for dimensional requirements for the Trupact II liner on Orawing No 38812-001
- 7 2 Refer to Exhibits A through F for the Inspection forms covering these six liners

8 IDENTIFICATION

The standard number, assembly number, date of manufacture, and manufacturers name shall be ink-stamped on each body tube and on each cover in characters approximately 1/2-inch high

Example: SX-208

Assembly one Date manufactured Supplier's name

9. PACKAGING AND SHIPPING

Good commercial packaging methods shall be used to ensure damage-free delivery of liners. Bodies and covers shall be packed knocked-down flat, in bundles not to exceed 7-1/2-feet in length, (an extra fold is permissible in the ends of body tube) Bundles shall be palletized in units of 1,000 lb or less

10 ACCEPTANCE

The Buyers acceptance will be based on visual, dimensional, and functional inspection of liners supplied.

END OF STANDARD

EXHIBIT "A" FIBERBOARD LINER SIZE ONE INSPECTION FORM

			-ORAWIN	G NUMB	εર	PUPC -	ASE OR	DER NO
TIEA	SPECIFICATION	INSPECTION ENTRY	3881	2-001		1)_#_	
1	QUANTITY IN LOT		RIRS RIRS					
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2	DENTIFICATION INFORMATION Record Identification			MIO	E15 [0	NAL INSP	ECTION	
	SX-208 Size One		INSPEC	TED BY		CATE STAD	263760	SnIFT
	Date Manufactured Manufacturer's Identification		ACCEPT	REJE	CT	87		DATE
	MATERIAL			RADIO	OGRAPI	פלצוני אובר	CTION	
3	MATERIAL Solid Fiberboard (0 051-inch Min.) Thickness		ACCEPT	REJE	7	BY		DATE
	To our men man, meness			MATE	RIAL	CERTIFIC	ATION	
4	ID LENGTH (85 5-inch + Zero - 1/2-inch)		ACCEPT	REJEC	T	3Y		DATE
5	LID WIDTH			OVE	PALL	ACCEPTAN	CE	
3	(49-inch + Zero - 1/2-inch)		ACCEPT	REJEC	7 8	BY		DATE
6	LID FOLD FLAP		ILLUSTR	ATION	!_		!	
7	BODY LENGTH (85 5-inch + Zero - 1/2-inch)							
8	BODY WIDTH (49-inch + Zero - 1/2-inch)							
9	BODY HEIGHT (49-inch + Zero - 1/2-inch)							
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EXHIBIT "B" FIBERBOARD LINER SIZE TWO INSPECTION FORM

			-ORAWING	G NUME	IE3	1 PURC -	ASE ORD	ER NO		
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1	QUANTITY IN LOT		RIRS							
2	IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION		OLMENSIONAL LINSPECTION							
	Record Identification SX-208 Size Two		INSPECT	ED BY	11	DATE INS	252.55	SHIFT		
	Date Manufactured Manufacturer's Identification		ACCEPT	<u> </u>		8Y 		DATE		
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3	MATERIAL Solid Fiberboard (0 051-inch Min) Thickness		ACCEPT	REJE	CT E	ЗҮ	10	DATE		
	10 002 111011 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111	<u> </u>	f	MATI	ERIAL	CERTIFIC	ATION			
4	LID LENGTH (81 5-inch + Zero - 1/2-inch)		ACCEPT	REJE	T B	BY	Jo	ATE		
5	LID WIDTH			OVE	RALL	ACCEPTAN	CE			
	(43-inch + Zero - 1/2-inch)		ACCEPT	REJEC	7 8	Y	0	ATE		
6	LID FOLD FLAP 3-Inch Min		ILLUSTR	ATION			· · · · · · · · ·			
7	BODY LENGTH (81 5-inch + Zero - 1/2-inch)		_							
8	BODY WIDTH (43-inch + Zero - 1/2-inch)		-							
9	BODY HEIGHT (43-inch + Zero - 1/2-inch)		_							
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EXHIBIT "C" FIBERBOARD LINER SIZE THREE INSPECTION FORM

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1751	SPECIFICATION	INSPECT TO	N I	12 001 0		P.O	c UKU	ובל אט
1	QUANTITY IN LOT		¦RIRS N	0" ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° °			•	
2	IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION Record Identification			DIME	IS IONAL	INSPECT	TION	
	SX-208 Size Three		INSPEC			נפרצונו פי	:TED 5	Salfī
	Date Manufactured Manufacturer's Identification		ACCEPT					DATE
3	MATERIAL			RADIOC	RAPHIC	MSPECT	TON	
3	Solid Fiberboard (0 051-inch Min) Thickness		ACCEPT	REJECT	BY		10	ATE
			†	PATER	IAL CE	RTIFICAT	ION	
4	LID LENGTH (72-inch + Zero - 1/2-inch)		ACCEPT	REJECT	BY		10	ATE
5	LID WIDTH			SAVES	ALL ACC	EPTANCE		
	(45-inch + Zero - 1/2-inch)		ACCEPT	REJECT	8Y		0.	ATE
6	LID FOLD FLAP 3-Inch Min		ILLUSTR	ATION				
7	BODY LENGTH (72-inch + Zero - 1/2-inch)		_					
8	BODY WIDTH (45-inch + Zero - 1/2-inch)							
9	BODY HEIGHT (33 5-inch + Zero - 1/2-inch)		_					-
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EXHIBIT "D" FIBERBOARD LINER SIZE FOUR INSPECTION FORM

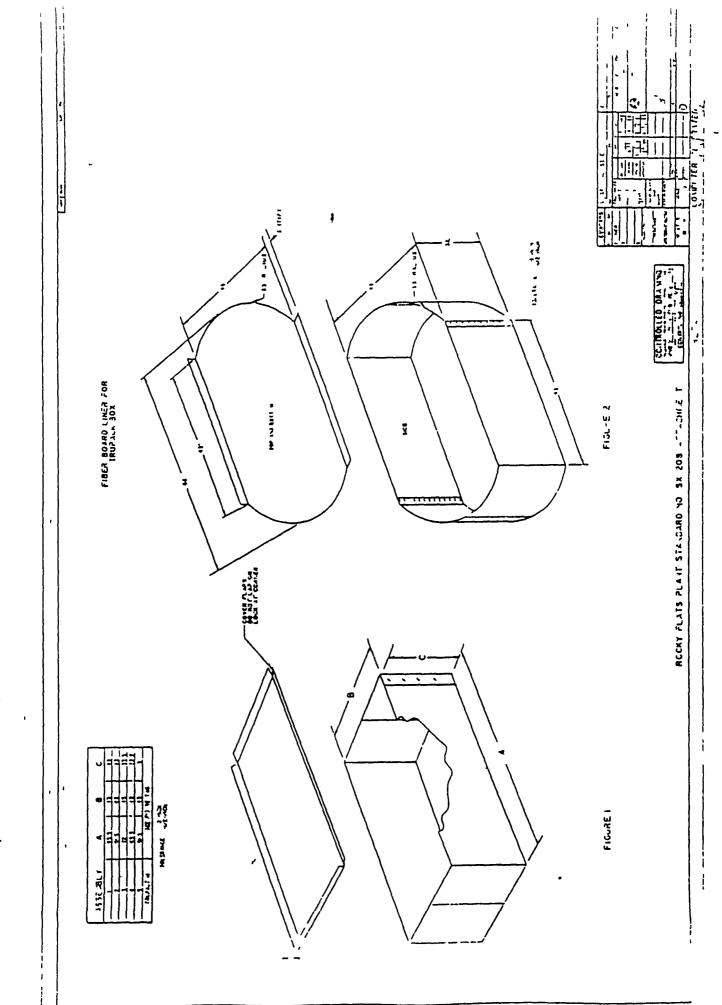
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	SX-208 Size Four		INSPECT			SPECTED SHIFT
	Date Manufactured Manufacturer's Identification		ACCEPT	REJECT	BY	DATE
3	MATERIAL		ACCEPT	RADIOGRA	IBY BIS	FECTION IDATE
	Solid Fiberboard (0 051-inch Min) Thickness			<u> </u>		
4	LID LENGTH		ACCEPT	MATERIA TREJECT	L CERTIF	
	(65 5-inch + Zero - 1/2-inch)		ACCEPT	KEJECI	181	DATE
5	LID MIDTH		100000		L ACCEPT	
	(49-inch + Zero - 1/2-inch)		ACCEPT	REJECT	18Y	DATE
6	LID FOLD FLAP 3-Inch Min		ILLUSTRA	TION		
7	BODY LENGTH (65 5-inch + Zero - 1/2-inch)					
8	BODY WIDTH (49-inch + Zero - 1/2-inch)		_			
9	BODY HEIGHT (33 5-inch + Zero - 1/2-inch)		_			.
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EXHIBIT "E" FIBERBOARD LINER SIZE FIVE INSPECTION FORM

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		1	-RIRS HO	<u></u>)		
1.			RIRS	S #		·		
1	QUANTITY IN LOT	 	+					
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j	Record Identification: SX-208		INSPECT	ED 3Y	DA	TE MISPECT	छा	SHIFT
	Size Five	[
	Date Manufactured Manufacturer's Identification	_	ACCEPT	REJECT	187		10	DATE
<u> </u>	Manufacturer's Identification	on	 	RADIOG	RAPHIC	INSPECTIO	N.	
3	MATERIAL		ACCEPT	IREJECT				ATE
	Solid Fiberboard (0_051-inch Min) Thickness		7000	KEBCUT	10.		١	MIC
	(0 031-111Ch H111) THICKNESS		1	MATER	IAL CE	RTIFICATIO	N	
4	LID LENGTH		ACCEPT	REJECT	BY		10	ATE
	(81 5-inch + Zero - 1/2-inch		╪	1	<u> </u>	460511146		
5	LID WIDTH		100534			CEPTANCE		
	(43-inch + Zero - 1/2-inch)		ACCEPT	REJECT	BY		D	ATE
6	LID FOLD FLAP		ILLUSTRA	ATION				
	3-Inch Min.		_					
7	BODY LENGTH							
	(81 5-inch + Zero - 1/2-inch)							
8	BODY WIDTH							
	(43-inch + Zero - 1/2-inch)							
9	BODY HEIGHT							
	(19-inch + Zero - 1/2-inch)							4
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EXHIBIT "F" FIBERBOARD LINER TRUPACT II INSPECTION FORM

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ITE 1	SPECIFICATION	INSPECT TO	N 388	12-001		1	0.4	
1	QUANTITY IN LOT		RIRS NI RIR					
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	Record Identification: SX-208		INSPECT	Y8 G37	10	ATE LIS	ונפדטו	SnIFT
	Trupact II Date Manufactured Manufacturer's Identification		ACCEPT	REJEC	ī B	Y		DATE
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3	MATERIAL Solid Fiberboard (0 051-inch Min) Thickness		ACCEPT	REJEC	ī 8'	Y	10	DATE
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4	LID LENGTH OVERALL (66-inch + Zero - 1/2-inch)		ACCEPT	REJECT	1 8	1	J.c	ATE
5	LID LENGTH STRAIGHT SIDE			OVE	ALL A	NCEETAN	CE	
	(43-inch + Zero - 1/2-inch)		ACCEPT	REJECT	81	!	10	ATE
6	LID WIDTH (49-Inch + Zero - 1/2-inch)		ILLUSTR	ATION			<u> </u>	
7	LID FOLD FLAP 3-inch Min							
8	BODY LENGTH STRAIGHT SIDES (43-inch + Zero - 1/2-inch)							
9	BODY HEIGHT (32-inch + Zero - 1/2-inch)							
10	LID ENDS RADIUS (33-inch + Zero - 1/2-inch)							
11	BODY ENDS RADIUS (33-inch + Zero - 1/2-inch)							
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Atomics International Division Rocky Flats Plant P O Box 464 Golden Colorado 80401

STANDARD FOR PRESSURE-SINSIFIVE ADHESIVE VINYL PLASTIC TAPI

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Revision to this standard shall be accomplished by Design Engineering Procurement Quality Engineering

Section and approved by Healtr. Safety and Environmental

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Operational Health Physics

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WAREHOUSE STOCK

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ROCKY FLATS PLANT STD

NO. 54-132

• STANDARD FOR PRESSURE-SENSITIVE ADHESIVE VINYL PLASTIC TAPE

1 SCOPE

This standard defines the requirements for pressure-sensitive, single side adhesive, vinyl plastic tape used for air-tight sealing of vinyl and polyethylene sheeting and a variety of other materials

2 GENERAL

The provisions of this Standard are not intended to prevent the use of alternates or modifications to the standard in individual cases where such alternates or modifications are obviously required to obtain the results desired. Such alternates or modifications shall be approved, in writing, by the Buyer

3 REQUIREMENTS

3 1 MATERIAL

The materials used in the manufacture of this tape shall ensure performance of the tape in accordance with the requirements of this standard

- 3 1 1 The backing material shall consist of plasticized polyvinyl chloride film
- 3 1 2 The adhesive shall be pressure-sensitive, water insoluble and shall require no moisture, heat or other preparation prior to or after application to clean dry surfaces to obtain immediate and firm adhesion. The adhesive shall be smoothly and evenly distributed on one side of the backing

3 2 FINISHED TAPE

- 3 2 1 The tape shall be wound evenly and uniformly, adhesive side in, on cores made of paper fiber or plastic. The cores shall be sufficiently rigid to prevent distortion of the roll under normal conditions of transportation and use
- 3 2 2 'The inside diameter of the core shall be 3 inches \pm 1/8 inch
- 3 2 3 When the roll is unwound, the backing shall not tear and the adhesive shall not separate from the face of the tape or transfer to the back of the adjacent layer
- 3 2 4 There shall be no sections of tape with adhesive discontinuities greater than 3 inches long, or an aggregate discontinuity of more than 18 inches on any roll of tape
- 3 2 5 No more than two (2) splices per roll shall be permitted

- 3 2 6 The tape shall be furnished in the color(s) specified on the purchase order
- 3 2 7 The tape shall be furnished in the following widths as specified in the purchase order

Width	<u>Tolerance</u>
One (1) inch One and one half (1-1/2) inch Two (2) inches Six (6) inches	+ 1/16 inch + 1/16 inch + 3/32 inch + 1/4 inch

Each roll shall be at least 36 yards long.

- 3 2 8 The tape shall have the physical properties listed in Table I
- 3 3 WORKMANSHIP

The tape shall contain no foreign matter The tape edges shall be straight, true and without nicks or gouges

- 4 QUALITY ASSURANCE PROVISIONS
- 4 1 ACCEPTANCE

The Buyer's acceptance will be based on certification and test results received from the Seller

4 2 REJECTION

The Buyer reserves the right to reject an entire lot of material when the lot contains defective material. A lot shall be defined as all material from the same Vendor mill run, all material received in one shipment, or all material of one size received in one shipment.

בים נו ניים ביים וו כריים

4 3 CERTIFICATION

The vendor shall submit a statement of certification and test results indicating compliance with all requirements of this standard for each lot of material delivered to the Rocky Flats Plant. The test results shall be submitted using Appendix A.

- 4 4 AUDITS/APPROVALS
- The state of the s

יי או לי אטנייר בי י

G 1- /

- 4 4 2 The Buyer reserves the right to disapprove testing laboratory

STD (4 15)pae Issued 3/1/89

5 PREPARATON FOR DELIVERY

Sixty (60) rolls of 1-inch tape, 40 rolls of 1 1/2-inch tape, 30 rolls of 2-inch tape, or 8 rolls of 6-inch tape shall be packed in each carton without individual wrappings. The cartons shall be sufficiently strong to protect the tape from damage during handling and transit. Each carton shall be marked with the manufacturer's name or trade name, tape size and the date of manufacturer. Each carton shall be marked on one end and one side in 1/2-inch high numbers showing the quantity of rolls of tape per carton and the Rocky Flats Plant Warehouse Stock Numbers, if applicable, as follows

One (1) inch tape, yellow	"Warehouse Stock #010-01-06-06"
One and one-half (1-1/2) inch tape, black	"Warehouse Stock #010-01-06-08"
Two (2) inch tape, yellow.	"Warehouse Stock #010-01-06-07"
Six (6) inch tape, yellow	"Warehouse Stock #010-06-13-04"
Two (2) inch tape, white	"Warehouse Stock #010-06-03-05"

END OF STANDARD

TABLE I

PHYSICAL PROPERTY REQUIREMENTS

Property	Test Method	Minimum	Maximum	Unit of Measure
Thickness	ASTM D-1000	0 0045	0 0065	- inches
Tensile strength lengthwise	ASTM D-1000	10		lb/inch width
Ultimate elongation	ASTM D-1000	100		Percent
Adhesion to Steel	ASTM D-1000 180° peel test	20		oz/inch width
Adhesion to Backing	ASTM D-1000 180° peel test	16		oz/inch width

Rockwell International

SX-122

APPENDIX A VINYL PLASTIC TAPE INSPECTION SHEET

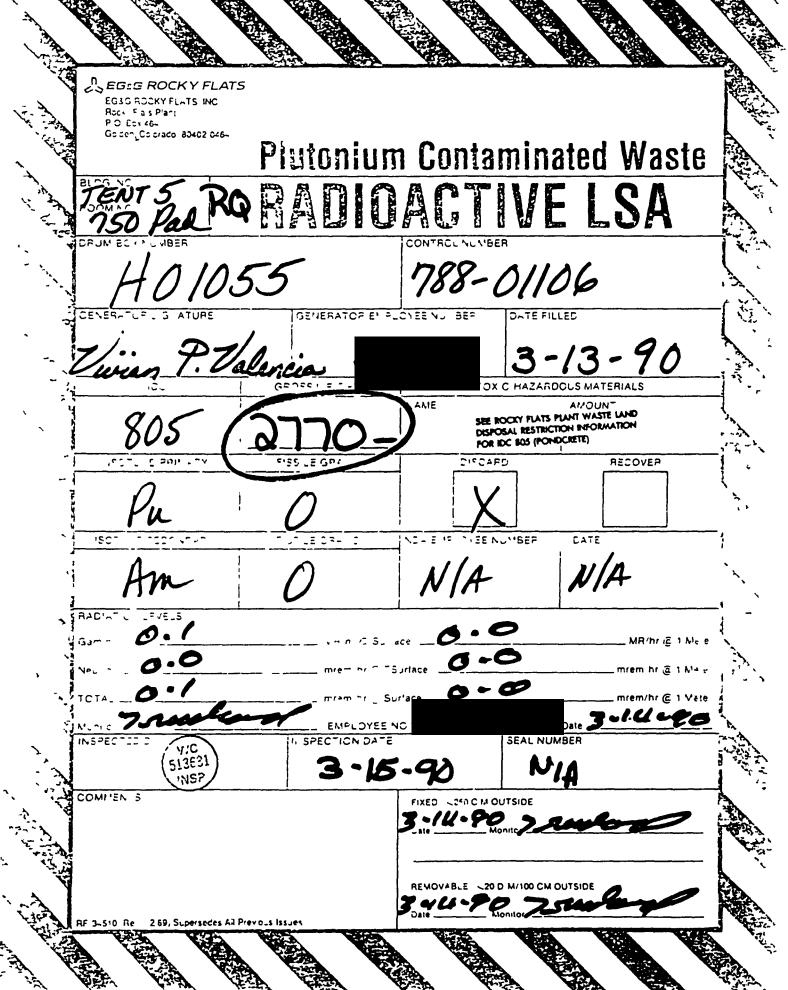
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ВҮ						RFHARKS			
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DATE	ADNESTOR TO STEEL (20 02 /IN MIDTE MIDTE MIN)			QUANTITY				<u> </u> 	
	j}			OUAI		HORKHANSHIP	(STRATGIIT EDGES)		
ро л	ULTIHATE ELONGATION (100% HIN)			P 0 1.	ВY		6. 1-1/4		
d	TENSTLE STRENGTH (10 LB /IR MIOTH HIM)			9 G	DATE	МІОТИ	2, +-3/32		
	THICKNESS TE (0045- 0065 IN HIN)					-	1 1/2, +-1/18,		
HARUFACTURER	SAHPI E 1			PISTRIBUTOR			1. +-1/18.		
HARIUF	101			DIST		LO7 &			

`

CERTIFICATION OF LLW

PLYMOOD BOX NO HD 1055-188-01106 INSPECTION LOT 1518	DRUM NO SEAL NO
LINING DK () CHAIN & LDCK ()	NO EXCESSIVE CORROSION () NO HOLES, NARPAGE () LINING OK ()
ACCEPT () REJECT () HOLD	
SECTION II INSPECTION AFTER FILLING	CONTAINER
PLYWOOD BOX	DRUMS
MONITOR CHECK () LOB SHEET COMPLETE () LINER CLOSE-UP () NO LIQUID IN BOX () NON-PU CONTAMINATED () PU CONTAMINATED ()	MONITOR CHECK) NO LIQUID IN DRUM) 1 BAB OF VERMICULITE) TORQUE 40 +/- B' LBS) DOT 7A STICKER)
	IDC CODE
INSPECTORDATESUPERVISIO	N
CERTIFIERDATE	
ACCEPT () REJECT ()	HOLD ()
SECTION III FINAL INSPECTION AND LO	ADING
STENCILING () RETURN ADDRESS VISUAL CHECK () PLACARDING	
MONITOR SURVEY OF TRAILER	VISUAL INSPECTION OF TRAILER
WEIGHT (LBS)	
TRAILER NO	,
INSPECTORDATESCPENVISIO	
COMMENTS	
	ł

	1/2	0
1	PLYWOOD BOX NUMBER <u>H01055 - 780</u>	
1	PONDCRETE TRIWALL #1 074/4	WEIGHT 1430 165
		WEIGHT 1278 165
	GROSS WEIGHT (1) 2708 165.	WASTE TYPE LLW MIXED IDC 805 Pu 0 grams Am 0 grams
2	FILL VOIDS AMOUNT SLUDGE TRANSFERRED _	
-	DATE TIMETIME	EMPLOYEE NO
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-	· n/a	3
		6
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4		operator different from operator who perform section 2)
	WEIGHT EMPLOYEE NO .	DATE 3-13-90
5	FOEE I WHILE	
<u> </u>	VOLUME TO be performed by authorized operator difference by Support the Company of the Company o	
<u> </u>		. UATE
6	WASTE CERTIFICATION (3/3/57)	PASS FAIL
	EMPLOYEE NO	DATE 3:15 1
7	LINER CLOSURE V EMPLOYEE NO	DATE 3-13-90
<u> </u>	LINER CLOSURE EMPLOYEE NO	DATE
8	BOX CLOSURE EMPLOYEE NO _	DATE 3-14/-90
9	FINAL GROSS WEIGHT (2)	
10	BOX MARK & LABEL EMPLOYEE NO	DATE)- 1 1 40
	ACCUMULATION START DATE 11- 011) 7	
11	RADIATION MONITORING SURFACE MREM	METER MREM 6 0
 		
12	CERTIFICATION	
	I certify to the Rocky Flats Traffic Department that the waste form ide	entified above is a solid as defined by the DOT (ASTM 4359-84) and has been venified by
	testing and inspection to comply with all DOT requirements and NTS marked and Jabeled in accordance with Traffic Procedure T-300-2.	waste acceptance criteria. I also certify that the waste package described hereon has been
	Were Lente	3/15/90
	Certifier Signature Waste Operations	Companyes rounder. Date
	One - Ca. VI	3-15 96
	GP ? Clor	Date
	Cerefer Signature Waste Cerefication	LASTA CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER
	DISTRIBUTION WHITE TRAFFIC B	LUE WASTE OPERATIONS CARD WASTE RECORD



FCHCGETT REPROSE CONTENT : 4/2
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SIDE 1 (54.5) 4.5 4.0 3.3 3.0 2.5 2.0 1.5 1.0 .75 <.75
SIZE : (54.5) 4.5 4.0 3.5 3.0 2.5 2.0, 1.5- 1.0 .75 <.75
SIDE 3 (34.5) 4.5 4.0 S.5 3.0 2.5 2.0 1.5 1.0 .75 <.75
SIDE 4 >4.5 4.5 (4.0) 3.5 2.0 2.5 2.0 1.5 1.0 .75 <.75
SURFACE TEMPERATURE (7) 450°
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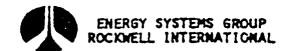
WASTE CERTIFICATION Checklist for Pondcrete

ECX HO 1055 788-01106

ETATORY PROTEIN

EXCLOSURE INSPECTION F NAL INSPECTION

F NAL INSPECTION
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COMMENTS
Very manifest doc # 00060
d, Verity NV-211 is signed, dated and affacted to the right box.
SWIG VIC Using two secole, verify proper boxes are loaded
Verty acceptable condition of boxes and labels



Rocky Flats Plant P O Box 484 Golden, Colorado 80401

STANDARD FOR PVC LINER FOR TRIPLE WALL BOX

С	Revised Para 1., Inspec. Form, Fig 1 per DCR-X-220-2	اح	المن	47	14.154	9-17-3	Case	Sti	303	
В	Addition of reference made per DCR Y-220-1	1191	17.47		(ML)	8-17-8	J L Case	Spi	in	
Α	ORIGINAL ISSUE	7.63		,*	77	5/10/80	Hyrrai	42	C12	
ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	QE&C	WP	HS&E	Traffi		8Y	APPR D	CLASS REVIEW	
				<u> </u>		DESIGN ENGRG DEPT				

Revision to this standard shall be accomplished by Design Engineering Mechanical Process
Section and approved by Quality Engineering and Control, Waste Processing, Health, Safety & Environment, and Traffic

ROCKY FL	.ATS PL	ANT	STD	NO.	SX-220	

STANDARD FOR PVC LINER FOR TRIPLE-WALL BOX

1. DESCRIPTION

PVC liner for a triple-wall corrugated fiberboard box. Either full size (100 in. long) or half size (70 in. long).

2. REQUIREMENTS

2.1 MATERIAL

Material shall be plasticized polyvinyl chloride sheet, translucent, matte finish, 2,200 pounds per square inch (psi) minimum tensile strength, 0.011 in. minimum thickness. Cold flexibility per paragraphs 3.6.3 and 4.5.3 of Military Specification MIL-L-10547 is required.

2.2 DIMENSIONS

Liner inside dimensions shall comply with the requirements of Figure 1. Variation in form such as squareness and perpendicularity shall fall within specified limits.

2.3 FABRICATION AND ASSEMBLY

Location of the seams must comply with Figure 1 Heat-sealed seams shall have a tensile strength of 1,000 psi minimum.

2.4 LEAKAGE

Each finished liner shall be free of visible leaks.

2.5 WORKMANSHIP

Each liner shall be uniformly constructed and free of foreign material, imbedded particles, pinholes, tears, blisters, sharp creases, or other imperfections which might impair its function.

2.6 IDENTIFICATION

Each liner shall be durably and legibly ink stamped with the standard number, date of manufacture, and manufacturer's identification on one of the side flaps.

EXAMPLE SX-220

3/15/80

ABC PLASTIC COMPANY

3. QUALITY PROVISIONS

3.1 CERTIFICATION

The manufacturer must provide a letter of certification, signed by a duly authorized agent of the company, verifying that the materials of construction and the fabrication parameters required by this standard have been met.

The manufacturer must also provide copies of laboratory reports showing the actual "MATERIAL TENSILE STRENGTH" and "SEAM TENSILE STRENGTH" on which the certification of compliance with this standard is based.

3.2 ACCEPTANCE

The Buyer's acceptance will be based on detailed dimensional and visual examination of representative samples selected at will by the Buyer's representatives. The Acceptance Quality Level (AQL) will be those

stated in the Buyer's Quality Inspection Directive (QID), a copy of which may be obtained upon request.

3.3 REJECTION

The Buyer may reject all or part of any lot which does not meet the requirements set forth in this standard.

3.4 VENDOR SOURCE ACCEPTANCE

Procurement documents for the PVC liner for the triple-wall box may specify Vendor Source Acceptance (VSA), which consists of Rockwell personnel monitoring the vendor's production of the liners. This is to verify that the vendor's process and inspections are producing liners that meet the requirements of this standard. Rockwell personnel will inspect preproduced or purchased PVC liners before the start of production. Rockwell personnel will monitor the production run utilizing the vendor's inspection points and adding inspection points where deemed necessary. A representative sample of each lot will be monitored for dimensional tolerances, visual defects, and the results of testing requirements. If this observation reflects inadequate production performance, per SX-220 requirements, Rockwell personnel may request corrective actions be taken by the vendor to rectify this condition. Shipping and handling methods will be observed to meet Rockwell standard requirements. This VSA inspection does not release the vendor of the responsibility of specification compliance in any of the above areas.

4. PACKAGING AND SHIPPING

Good commercial packaging methods shall be used to ensure damage-free delivery of product. The identification required in Section 2 shall be marked on the outside of each unit package of liners.

5. REFERENCE

Refer to Rocky Flats Plant Standard SX-219, Assembly of Triple-Wall Corrugated Fiberboard Package, for list of standards relating to the triple-wall corrugated fiberboard package.

APPENDIX TO STANDARD SX-220 INSPECTION FORM

INSI	ECTION TEMPERATURE 'F		DEAWING	HUMBER		SERIAL NUMBER	-	
ITEM HO	SPECIFICATION	INSPECTION ENTRY	See F1					
1	Quantity in lot	EHILI	OTHER IDE	MILETING HU		S. IF ANY		
2	0 011 in min file thickness		1					
3	2200 psi min tensile strength		†					
4	Min liner inside dimensions 100 in long (or 70 in long)							
	by 78 in wide squareness and perpendicularity shall fall		INSPECTED		IN ENS	DATE INSPECTED	SHIF	r
	within ± 1 00	· 	ACCEPTED	ELECTED	1 877		DATE	
5	1,000 ps: min seam strength	<u> </u>		RA.	0106	EAPHIC INSPECTION		
6	Leak test satisfactory		ACCEPTED	FENCTED	M.	DIOGRAPHIC REPT	DATE	
7	Overall workmanship satisfactory	•				AL CERTIFICATION	1	
	overari no manship sacistacion	•	ACCEPTED	ILICTE	37		DATE	
11-4	This face 32 As Abs HODGI THIS	ADV				ALL ACCEPTANCE		
Not	e This form lists the "PRELIMIN DETERMINATION" required prior		ACCEPTED	PENECTED	87		DATE	l
	st use of any package as specifie Order 5480 l, Ch. III.		HLUSTRATIC	PH				
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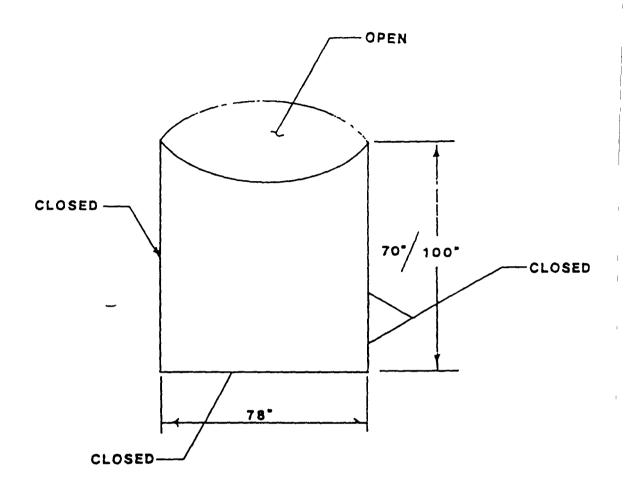


FIGURE 1. PVC LINER FOR TRIPLE WALL CORRUGATED BOX

NOTE ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE INCHES AND FROM THE INSIDE OF THE LINER. SQUARENESS AND PERPENDICULARITY SHALL FALL WITHIN PLUS OR MINUS 1 INCH.

ALL SEAMS SHALL HAVE 1,000 PSI MIN. SEAM STRENGTH AND BE LEAK TIGHT.



Rocky Flats Plant P O Box 484 Golden Colorado 80401

STANDARD FOR
FRIPLE L'ALL BODY, OUTER CAP,
AND INSERT CAP

			*****	1:94		DESIGN ENGRG DEPT				
ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	POE	WC&P	HS&F	Traffi	DATE	87	APPR D	CLASS REVIEW	
Α	ORIGINAL ISSUE	; ;	11:10	1-1	Thirty	5/10/80	lurren	iste	SKS	
В	ADDED INNER CAP AND NEW TEXT DCRX222-1	01	14.	-a-	Mily	4/22/81	DLG	5EC	-19421	
С	Edited text, & d'g 20-std-2 X-222-2	HEN	11114	- v	Lucy	7/17/81	JNC	EEE	014	
Û	Addition of pkg & shipping reg & reference per DCR X-222-3	1,0	- 4	ki V	Bury	9/1/31	JNC	S22_	EPT	
Ε	Rev Para 's 1 , 2 8 2, 2 9, 5 and added Para 6 Per DCR-X-222-4	2	مزدن	Sy	Loisy	9-17-04	Case	58°	P27	
F	General Rewrite - Revised per DCR SX-222-05	Popul	G. M.	2-M-89 XU)	Kury	17/27/80	K J.S	Till	511.5151	

Revision to this standard shall be accomplished by Design Engineering Mechanical Process
Section and approved by Procurement Quality Engineering

Waste Compliance and Planning Health, Safety and Environment Traffic

ROCKY FLATS PLANT STD

NO. SX-222

STANDARD FOR TRIPLE-WALL BODY WITH SINGLE WALL OUTER CAP AND INSERT CAP

1 DESCRIPTION

This Standard defines selected dimensional and material requirements for the triple-wall body, outer cap, and insert cap for the corrugated fiberboard package

2 GENERAL

The provisions of this Standard are not intended to prevent the use of alternates or modifications to the standard in individual cases where such alternates or modifications are obviously required to obtain the results desired. Such alternates or modifications shall be approved, in writing, by the Buyer

3 REFERENCES

- 3 1 Federal Spec PPP-B-640-D Boxes, Fiberboard, Corrugated Triple-Wall
- 3 2 Federal Spec PPP-F-320-D Corrugated and Solid Sheet Stock (Container Grade) and Cut Shapes
- 3 3 Federal Spec PPP-B-636-H Boxes, Shipping, Fiberboard
- 4 FIBERBOARD REQUIREMENTS FOR TRIPLE-WALL BODY
- 4 1 The triple wall body shall consist of three (3) corrugated sections, two (2) mediums, and two (2) facings fabricated into a triple-wall structural material. The triple-wall corrugated material need not be weather resistant.
- 4 2 The intermediate and one (1) outer flute shall be Type "A" flutes The remaining flutes may be either Type "A" or Type "C" flutes The "AAA" and "CAA" flute arrangements will be acceptable only if the fiberboard can meet or exceed the puncture resistance and short column crush strength requirements of Paragraphs 4 6 and 4 7

NOTE Type "A" Flute = 36 flutes per foot + 3 flutes

Type "C" Flute = 42 flutes per foot + 3 flutes

- 4 3 The facings and corrugated media shall be securely bonded over the entire area of contact using manufacturer's standard adhesive
- 4 4 The thickness of the finished fiberboard with an AAA or CAA fluting arrangement shall be 9/16-inch with a +1/32-inch tolerance

- 4 5 The fiberboard shall weigh not more than 430 pounds per 1000 square feet, plus 5 percent tolerance
- 4 6 The fiberboard shall have a minimum of three (3) puncture tests performed Each test shall have a minimum puncture test value of 1,100-inch-ounces per inch of tear. When tested, only one (1) puncture reading on each specimen may fall below the allowable minimum and that reading shall not be more than ten (10) percent below the allowable minimum
- 4.7 The short column crush strength of the fiberboard shall be not less than 178 pounds per inch (lb /in)

4 CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS FOR THE TRIPLE-WALL BODY

- 4 l Unless otherwise specified, the body dimensions (including scoring lines) as specified in Drawing 28418-2 shall have a tolerance of $\pm 1/4$ -inch
- 4 2 Construction shall be in accordance with Drawing 28418-2 The body shall be one (1) piece of triple-wall corrugated fiberboard scored to form a body semioctagonal in shape. The body joint flap shall be not less than 2-inches wide, and both the strip and the overlapped portion of the body shall be completely crushed prior to stapling
- 4 3 The direction of the flutes shall be vertical in the sides of the body There shall be no surface breaks in the board when folded 180 degrees along the score lines parallel to the flute direction (See Paragraph 6)
- 4 4 Alignment of the body edges at the joint flap shall be within 1/4-inch of each other
- 4 5 The metal staples shall be placed approximately on a 45 degree angle across the strip and shall be placed no more than 1-inch apart, the 1-inch measurement shall be from the lower tip of one (1) staple to the top tip of the staple directly below. The first and last staples shall be placed 1/2-inch $\pm 1/4$ -inch from the top and bottom of the flap. Staples shall be fully clinched to preclude a puncture hazard
- 4 6 The wire for staples shall be flat, minimum size 0 103-inch wide by 0 010-inch thick Tolerance of the width shall be +0 002 or -0 008-inch Tolerance on the thickness shall be +0 0001-inch. The wire shall have a commercially applied coating or plating, such as zinc coat (galvanized or copperwash)

5 <u>WORKMANSHIP</u>

Unless otherwise specified, fiberboard shall show no continuous visual surface break of the outer component ply Scoring not uniform, of insufficient depth to effect fold without distortion, and/or surface breaks in score lines when folded 180 degrees shall not be acceptable. A rupture of the outer facing exposing the corrugating medium, or a continuous separation of the other fibers for a distance exceeding four (4) inches, shall be considered a surface break

6 FIBERBOARD REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SINGLE-WALL CAP

6 1 FIBERBOARD DESCRIPTION

- 6 1 1 The fiberboard shall consist of a single corrugated section and two (2) facings fabricated into a single-wall structural material. The fiberboard cap shall be classed as domestic, Grade 275, Variety SW (single-wall) in accordance with Federal Spec PPP-F-320-D. The fiberboard shall have a minimum thickness of 0 125-inch and a minimum average burst strength of 275 psi
- 6 1 2 The flute arrangement shall be Type "B" flute Flute arrangements other than specified will be acceptable only if the fiberboard can comply with or exceed the burst strength requirement and have a minimum flat crush strength of 40 pounds per square inch (psi)

7 CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS FOR THE OUTER CAP

- 7 l Dimensions of the cap shall be as indicated in Drawing 28418-2 attached Unless otherwise specified, the cap dimensions shall be inside measurements with a tolerance of $\pm 1/4$ -inch
- 7 2 Construction shall be in accordance with Drawing 28418-2 The outer cap shall be one (1) piece of corrugated fiberboard scored to form a cap designed to slip fit onto both ends of the fiberboard body. The cap shall be assembled and held together with a flap arrangement as shown. Unless otherwise specified, fiberboard shall be in accordance with Paragraph 6

8 FIBERBOARD REQUIREMENTS FOR THE INSERT CAP

8 1 FIBERBOARD DESCRIPTION

The fiberboard shall consist of a single corrugated section and two (2) facings fabricated into a single-wall structural material or shall be solid fiberboard. The single-wall corrugated fiberboard and/or solid fiberboard shall be classed as domestic

8 2 BURST STRENGTH

The corrugated and/or solid fiberboard shall have a minimum average burst strength of 125 psi.

9 CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS FOR THE INSERT CAP

- 9 1 Dimensions of the insert cap shall be as specified in Drawing C-28418-4 and shall be close fitting to allow for only minimal movement.
- 9 2 Construction shall be in accordance with Drawing C-18418-4 The fiberboard shall be scored to form a cap which slip fits into the triple-wall corrugated fiberboard body. The fiberboard shall be in accordance with Paragraph 6

10 PACKAGING AND SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

- 10 l Do not package more than 50 full size or 100 half size triple-wall box bodies to a pallet, 300 triple-wall box caps to a pallet, or 300 insert caps to a pallet
- 10 2 The supplier shall face each bundle, top and bottom, with a scrap of triple-wall board Place corner protectors between the scrap board and the box bodies or caps, centered at each banding corner
- 10 3 The pallet shall provide enough ground clearance to enable a forklift to transport the bundle high enough to prevent the bodies or caps from touching the ground

11 CERTIFICATION

- 11 1 The manufacturer of the triple-wall box shall provide a letter of certification, signed by a duly authorized agent of the company, verifying that the materials, construction and fabrication requirements of Federal Specs PPB-640-D, PPP-F-320D, and PPP-B-636-H have been met
- 11 2 The manufacturer shall also provide copies of laboratory reports showing the actual "puncture resistance" and "short column crush strength" of the triple-wall board used in construction of the boxes

12 ACCEPTANCE

The Buyer's acceptance will be based on detailed dimensional and visual examination of representative samples selected at random by the Buyer's representatives. The Acceptance Quality Level (AQL) will be as stated in Section 11

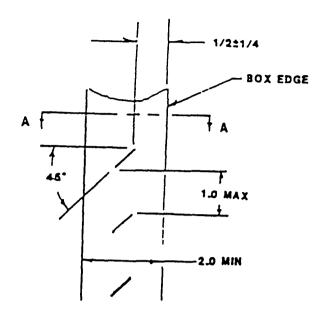
13 REJECTION

- 13 1 The Buyer may reject all or part of any lot which does not meet the requirements set forth in this Standard including the following
- 13 1 1 Any tear, split, puncture or scuff extending through one ply
- 13 1 2 Slight scuff covering an area greater than 3 inches
- 13 1 3 Separation in excess of 1/4-inch from the edge of the material
- 13 1 4 Improper fluting arrangement
- 13 2 Unless otherwise specified, fiberboard shall show no continuous visual surface break of the outer component ply Scoring not uniform, of insufficient depth to effect fold without distortion, and surface breaks in score lines when folded 180 degrees shall not be acceptable. A rupture of the outer facing exposing the corrugating medium, or a continuous separation of the outer fibers for a distance exceeding four (4) inches, shall be considered a surface break.

14 VENDOR SOURCE ACCEPTANCE

Procurement documents for triple-wall corrugated fiberboard boxes may specify Vendor Source Acceptance (VSA), which will consist of Rockwell personnel monitoring the vendor's production of the boxes. This is to verify that the vendor's process and inspection procedures are producing boxes that meet the requirements of this Standard Rockwell personnel will inspect preproduced or purchased box components before the start of production Rockwell personnel will monitor the production run utilizing the vendor's inspection points and adding inspection points where deemed necessary representative sample of each lot will be monitored for dimensional tolerances, visual defects, and the results of testing requirements observation reflects inadequate production performance, per Standard SX-222 requirements, Rockwell personnel may request corrective actions be taken by the vendor to rectify this condition. Shipping and handling methods will be observed to verify that they meet Rockwell standard requirements. This VSA inspection does not release the vendor from the responsibility for compliance with this Standard in any of the above areas

END OF STANDARD TEXT



NOTE a The first and last staple shall be placed 1/2-inch $\pm 1/8$ -inch from the top and bottom of the flat. All dimensions in inches.



SECTION A-A SCALE - NONE

SECTION A-A SCALE NONE

NOTE b: The body joint flap shall be not less than 2-inches wide, and both the strip and the overlapped portions of the body shall be completely crushed prior to stapling.

APPENDIX TO STANDARD NO SX-222 INSPECTION FORM (TRIPLE WALL BOX BODY)

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1	Dimensions per Section 4		<u> </u>					
2	Scoring per Secton 4							
3	Thickness per paragraph 4 4							
4	Correct material and fluting per Section 4				DIMENS	IOHAL INSPECTION	·	
			INSPECTED I	Y		DATE INSPECTED	SHIFT	Ť
5	1100 inoz puncture resistance per paragraph 4 6	}	ACCEPTED	EUECT	ED SY		DATE	i
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7	Good workmanship per Section 5			20.000		AL CERTIFICATION		
8	Fiberboard fastened with		ACCEPTED	IUICI	LD BY		DATE	
l ° l	staples correctly spaced]				ALL ACCEPTANCE		
	and clinched below surface per paragraph 4.5		ACCEPTED	etiech!	to m		DATE	
ıļ			MINISTALIO	*				
9	Folding requirements without surface breaks per Section 5		ļ					
10	Fiberboard weight determined per paragraph 4.5							
11	Packaging and Shipping requirements per Section 10		1					
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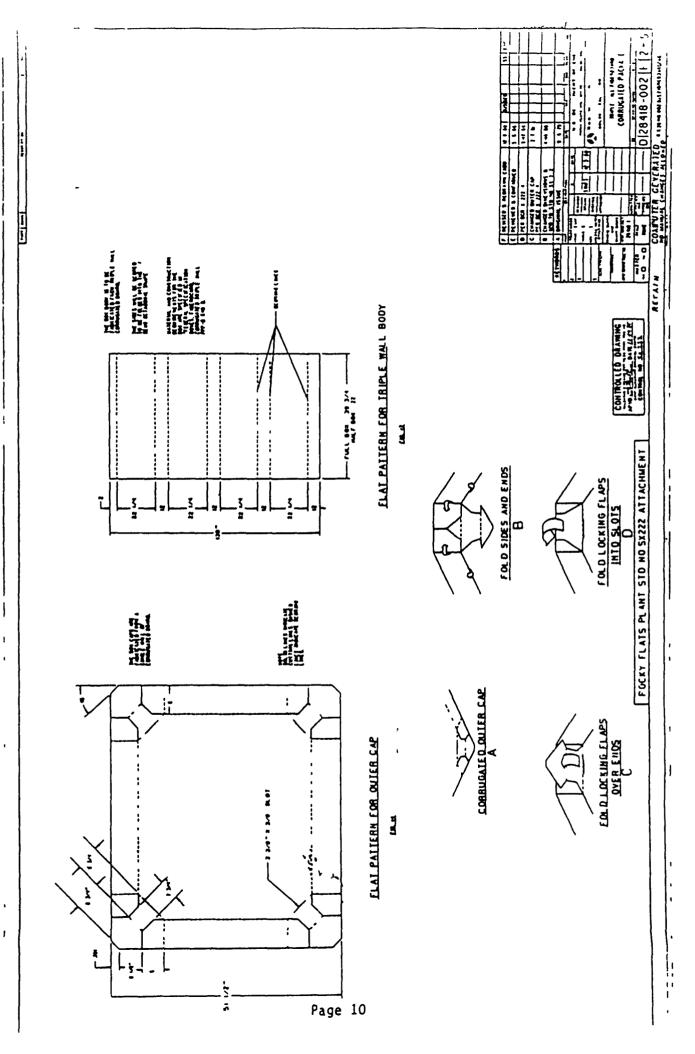
APPENDIX TO STANDARD NO SX-222 INSPECTION FORM (TRIPLE WALL BOX INSERT CAP)

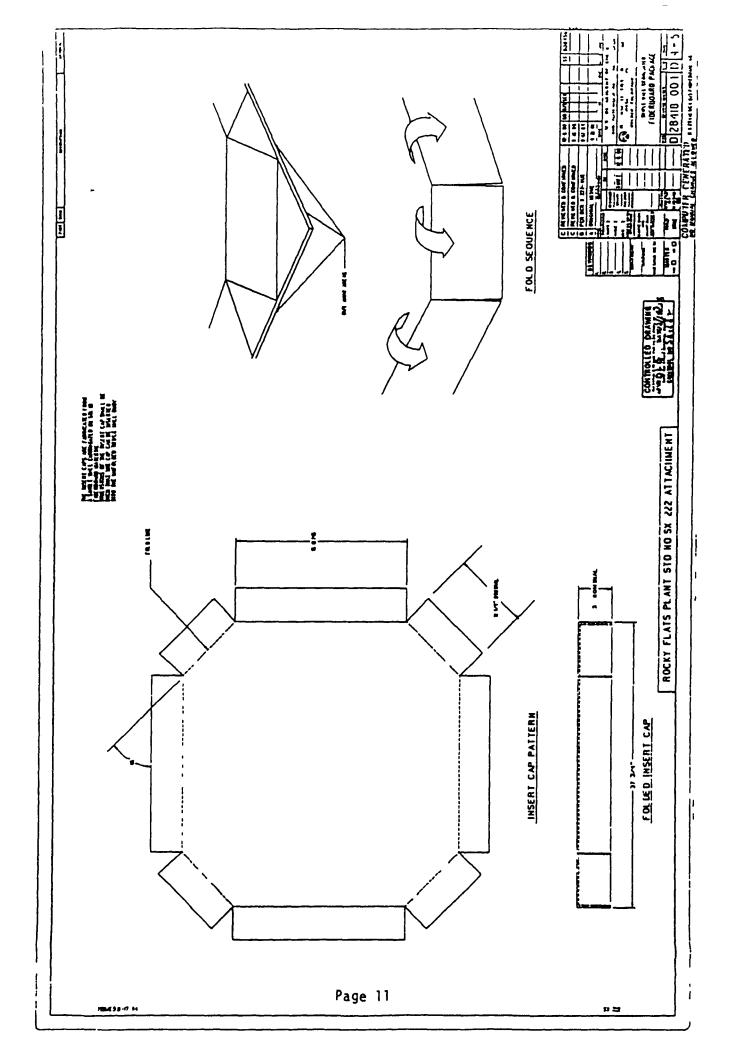
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HO HO	SPECIFICATION	INSPECTION ENTRY	ОТНЕ	IDENT	IFTING	NUMBI	RS. IF	AHY			
1	Dimensions per Section 9 1										
2	Scoring per Section 9 2		}								
3	Burst strength per paragraph 8 2										
4	Correct material and fluting		IHSPEC	760 BY	,	DIME		L INSPECTED		SHIF	,
•	per paragraph 6.1 and 6.2		ACCIM	160	1 LUCT	ED (17			DATE	
5	Good workmanship per		├					C INSPECTI			
	paragraph 9 2		ACCEPT	160	REFECT	ED 1	ADIOG	RAPHIC BEI		DATE	
6	Construction requirements per		ļ				PIAL C	ERTIFICATIO			
	paragraph 9 2		ACCEPT	(ED	ILIECT		7			DATE	
7	Shipping and Packaging		┧			OVE	RALL A	CCEPTANCE			·········
	requirements per paragraph 10		ACCEPT	TED T	ADJECT		ΙΥ			DATE	
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	NOTE This form lists "PRELIMINARY DETERMINATION" required prior to the first use of any package as specified by DOE Order 5480 1, Ch III		agr			Đ.C.	SCRIPTI	OH.			DAIT
		:	APPROV	ALS		TITLE					
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APPENDIX TO STANDARD NO SX-222 INSPECTION FORM (TRIPLE WALL BOX OUTER CAP)

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40 11[m	_ SPECIFICATION	INSPECTION ENTRY	OTHER I	DEMI	IFTING	HUMBERS	. IF AMY		
1	Dimensions per paragraph 7 1								v
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3	Scoring per paragraph 7 2								
4	Thickness per paragraph 6 1					DIMENSI	ONAL INSPECTION	1 ***	
5	Burst strength per paragraph		INSPECT				BATE INSPECTED	3341	
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	Section 7.2		ACCEPTE	10	INICT!	ED 67		DAT	ŧ
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9







STANDARD FOR CORRUGATED METAL WASTE CONTAINER (STEEL BOX)

D	Change term vendor to supplier in Para. 3.6.1, 3.6.2, 4.2, 4.2.1, 4.2.2 &4.4. Revise all 4 inspection forms. Dwg. Rev. "	0,1		Shry Arry	Book	Gh4/58	L.B.	A	D#21
С	Eliminated vent plug and antiseize Per DCR X-231-2	. Jeg (B	Eury 9	MB	6/13/ , 86	225	9 21	CATI ally
В	Revised Para's 3.2, 3.4, 3.6, 4.3 and added Para's 3.7 & 3.8 per DCR X-231-1		12/2	jung 12/mlat	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	11-19- 84	JNC	5ce	DIBIALLY
A	ORIGINAL ISSUE	2 Marie	A Contract	onsui	A Barana	3/23/8	J.N.E	562	919elg
ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	SA	PQE	TRAF	w 0.	DATE			CLASS. REVIEW
	<u> </u>			• 1			DESIGN	ENGRG	DEPT.

Revision to this standard shall be accomplished by Design Engineering Process Equipment Design Section and approved by. Safety Analysis, Procurement Quality Engineering, Iraffic, and

Waste Operations

ROCKY FLATS PLANT STD NO. 5X-231

STANDARD FOR CORRUGATED METAL WASTE CONTAINER (steel box)

1. GENERAL

1.1 SCOPE

This standard and Rockwell Drawings D-26383-1 through -4 shall give the minimum dimensional and material requirements for a corrugated metal waste container. The Buyer will supply tooling, dies, and fixturing as listed below:

2. REFERENCE

Description	Drawing No. or Standard No.
Rocky Flats Plant standard Standard for Carbon Steel Welding	SM-105
ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code	Section IX
ASTMAir Leak Testing Procedures	E515
Corrugated Metal Waste Container Assembly Corrugated Metal Waste Container Assembly Corrugated Metal Waste Container Assembly Corrugated Metal Waste Container Assembly Electronic Metal Products Tooling Drawing	2 D-26383-2 3 D-26383-3 4 D-26383-4
Box Side Corrugations DIE Lid and Base Corrugations DIE 2-3/4 Radius DIE Notch Cutting DIE Manufacturer's Stamp DIE Bend Tooling Weld Fixture	2040-101 2040-102 2040-103 2040-104 2040-105 2040-106 2040-107

3. REQUIREMENTS

3.1 CONSTRUCTION

Vertical weld seams shall not be located within the corner radii of the box body. The lid and bottom sections shall be constructed of one-piece steel. Refer to the respective Rockwell drawings for the correct number of corrugations and spacing.

Revised: 6/14/88 1

SX-231

3.2 WELD REQUIREMENTS

3.2.1 The Rocky Flats Plant Standard SM-105, Standard for Carbon Steel Welding, shall be used.

NOTE: Paragraph 4.2 shall be changed for this standard to include the metalarc welding of carbon steel 14-gage (0.0747 in.) in thickness.

3 2.2 Welding shall be performed by welders qualified to American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM), American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section IX, or American Welding Society (AWS) procedures for carbon steel welding.

3.2.3 Exterior Weld Requirements

All exterior welds shall be continuous and air leak-tight to meet leak testing requirements per paragraph 4.3 of this standard.

3.2 4 Inferior Weld Requirements

The interior vertical seam shall be welded at each point where the corrugations have been pressed in. Each weld shall cover the full outer radius of each corrugation. (See Section A-A.) The free end of the roll flange shall not be welded to the side wall. (See Section A-A.) Bottom shall be skipped-welded internally, 2-inch minimum weld, and 4-inch maximum skip.

3.3 WELD INSPECTION

Welds shall be visually examined for cracks, holes, or other deficiencies. Continuous welds shall be sound with no detectable flaws or inclusions. If visual inspection indicates poor weld quality, the Buyer may specify dye-penetrant inspection.

3.4 CLEANING

Slag, dirt, trash, and weld wires shall be removed from the container. All welds shall be cleaned, wire-brushed, and weld spatter, weld-wire, or other residue removed.

3.4.2 Extreme caution should be exercised such that there is no reduction of the base metal thickness. Thinning below minimum gage thickness (0.065) is cause for rejection.

3.5 PIPE COUPLING REQUIREMENTS

The 3/4-inch threaded coupling is required per the attached drawing; however, no antiseize material or plug are required.

3.6 FINISH--EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR

3.6.1 Following are requirements for paints for use on the steel boxes. The Supplier has the option of applying the paint of its choice as long as it meets these requirements.

3.6.2 Supplier shall submit sample coupons of proposed paint, before bid is awarded, using the same process that will be used to paint the boxes. Buyer will test the samples to determine if the paint and process are acceptable. These coupons will be used as a standard to determine paint finish quality on production boxes. Paint finish below the quality and appearance shown on the test coupons will be cause for rejection of boxes.

<u>Item</u>	Test Procedure/Conditions	Requirements
Color	ASTM D-1535-80	Munsell N 9.00 or whiter
Hiding Power	Visual Inspection	Adequate top coating must be applied to prevent visual detection of substrate or undercoats
Paint Quality	Current Manufacturing	One coat minimum of high- quality paint, white 4.5 mil (0.045 inch) thick average over interior and exterior surface area
Adhesion	ASTM D-3359-78	Rating per Method A = 5A Rating per Method B = 5B

3.7 MASKING FINAL WELD AREAS

A vinyl tape, capable of withstanding three (3) years of outdoor exposure (Scotch brand No. 472 or equivalent), shall be used to mask off the areas shown in the field of drawing. Tape shall not be torn or scratched such that bare metal will be exposed to the atmosphere. Tape perimeter of box and lid edges. (See Drawing Taping Detail.)

3.8 PAINTING LIFTING LOOP LOCATIONS

The inside of each lifting loop and the area that it will cover on the box shall be painted before the lifting loops are attached. Weld areas are to be kept free of paint.

4. QUALITY PROVISIONS

4.1 ACCEPTANCE

- 4.1.1 The Buyer's acceptance will be based on visual, dimensional, and functional inspection and dye-penetrant test on a representative sample from each lot of steel boxes supplied. Buyer reserves the right to perform 100% inspections at any time. Acceptance will include those items listed on the inspection form that is a part of this specification. Receiving inspection will include, but not be limited to, the following:
 - 1) Gage of metal and weld requirements and appearance
 - 2) Permanent markings

- 3) Container dimensions
- 4) Constructions and locations details of all fittings
- 5) Lid and bottom panel construction details
- 6) Leak test and other tests as required
- 7) Paint and taping requirements
- 8) General cleaning requirements
- 4.1.2 The acceptance quality level (AQL) will be those stated in the Buyer's Quality Inspection Directive (QID), a copy of which may be obtained upon request.
- 4.2 QUALITY SURVEYS AND SOURCE ACCEPTANCE (SA)
- 4.2 1 The Buyer will conduct periodic quality surveys of the Supplier's operation to ensure conformance to this specification. Techniques or processes that the Supplier considers proprietary information may be exempt from the survey.
- 4.2.2 Procurement documents for the corrugated metal waste container may specify "source acceptance" (SA), which consists of Rockwell personnel monitoring the Supplier's production of the containers. This is to verify that the Supplier's process and inspections are producing containers that meet the requirements of this standard. Rockwell personnel will inspect preproduced or purchased containers before acceptance is made. A representative sample of each lot will be monitored for dimensional tolerances, visual defects, and the results of testing requirements. If this observation reflects inadequate specification conformance, per Standard SX-231 requirements, Rockwell personnel may request corrective actions be taken by the Supplier to rectify this condition. Shipping and handling methods will be observed to meet Rockwell standard requirements. This SA inspection does not release the Supplier of the responsibility of specification compliance in any of the above areas.

4.3 LEAK TESTING

Each box shall be certified by the manufacturer as being air leak-tight per ASTM E515 (latest revision). The liquid applications techniques shall be performed using air with a minimum pressure differential of 0.5 psi. An industrial leak-test solution shall be used as the leak indicator.

4.4 SUPPLIER'S CERTIFICATION

Each lot of steel boxes furnished shall be accomplished by the Supplier's certification of the materials used and the results of tests and inspection performed per Rockwell Quality Assurance Code specified on purchase order.

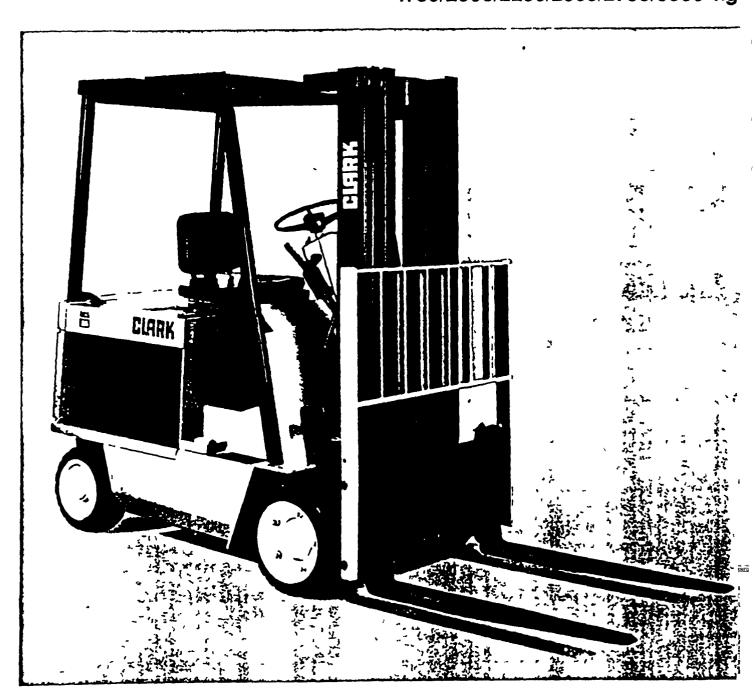
Revised: 6/14/88

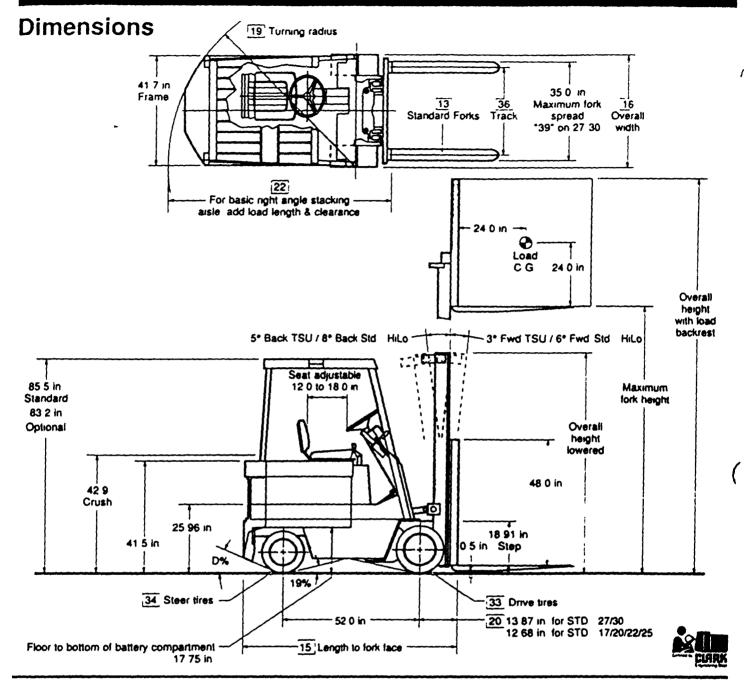
CLARK ECS SALES

Electric Cushion Tire Lift Trucks

ECS 17/20/22/25/27/30 36/48 Volt

Rated Capacity: 3500/4000/4500/5000/5500/6000 lbs 1750/2000/2250/2500/2750/3000 kg





Standard Battery Compartment size 38.9 in W x 30.4 in L x 23.15 in H Battery without cover termination A 18" Connector 6320

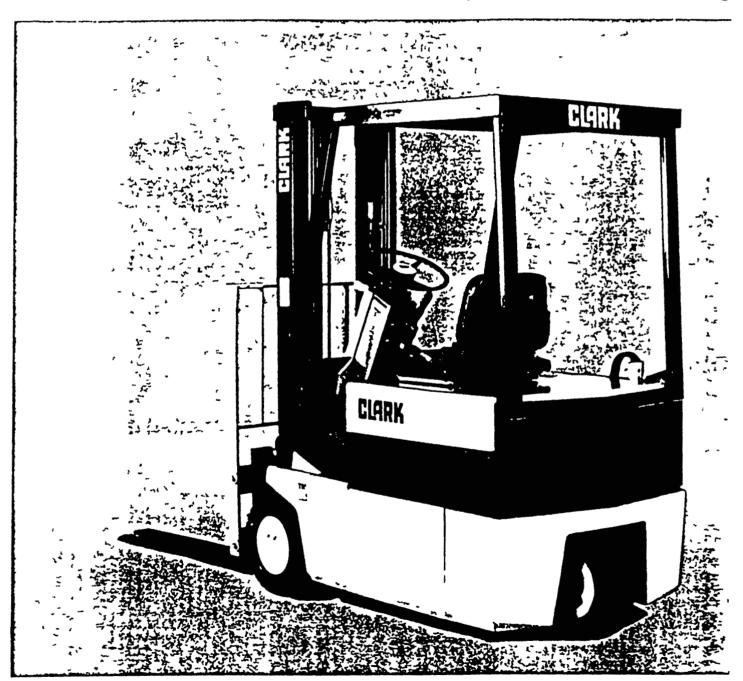
				Opti	ional Bat	tery Con	ıpartır	ent Infor	mation				
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	ECS 17	ECS 20	ECS 22	EC\$ 25	ECS 27	ECS 30		ECS 17	ECS 20	ECS 22	ECS 25	ECS 27	ECS 30
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19	69 46	69 46	69 79	70 79	T -	-	19	75 68	75 68	75 68	, 75 68	77 14	78 12
22	83.26	83.26	83 64	84 69		-	22	89 58	89 58	, 89 58	89 58	91 04	92 02
30	7979	8279	8764	9324	-	-	30	8749	8749	8799	9149	9802	10151
31	10099	11014	11879	12749	: -	-	31	9939	10789	11654	12559	13543	14308
	1330	1215	1335	1525	1	-		2260	1910	1605	1540	1758	1843
	4124	4189	4199	4214		-		3964	3964	3974	4024	4128	4038
	3805	4090	4515	5060	1 -	-		4735	4735	4775	5075	, 5675	6113
42	38.2	38 2	38.2	38 2	-	-	42	48 6	48 6	48 6	48 6	48 6	48 6
43	1900	2200	2400	2700	_	, -	43	2600	2600	2650	3000	2950	3000
D	60%	60%	58%	55%	-	-	D	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%

CLARK TM

Electric Tri-wheel Multi-tire* Lift Trucks TM12/15S/15/17/20/22/25 36 Volt

*Cushion or pneumatic

Rated Capacity: 2,500/3,000/3,500/4,000/4,500/5,000 lbs 1250/1500/1750/1815/2250/2500 kg



Product Description

Clark TM Series electric tri wheel lift trucks are selected for excellent maneuverability low height clean operation and flexibility of using either cushion or pneumatic tires



Operator Comfort/Convenience

- · Non polluting operation
- Low sound emission
- · Hydrostatic power steering is standard
- · Responsive pre reduction disc brakes
- Adjustable seat smooth vinyl covering for easy on/off movement, thick cushion, deeply contoured
- · Large, palm-size control knobs
- · International symbols identify functions

Compartment design allows operator to step on or off from either side. Exposed surfaces are smooth and rounded to help prevent snagging or injury.

The TM 12/15S/15/17/20/22/25 is equipped with a seatbelt which is designed to protect the operator in the event of truck overturn. Forward neutral reverse directional control knob is mounted directly below the 15-inch diameter handwheel to allow left hand fingertip operation. Separate lift and lower, tilt and auxiliary controls are at natural right hand position on the seat deck. Battery quick disconnect is on the seat deck within easy right hand reach. Key switch, hour meter and battery charge indicator are standard equipment and fully visible on the steering right.

Overhead guard has longitudinal bars to improve forward visibility finished in flat black to help reduce glare

Low cowl height and narrow pylon increase operator's view of forward floor level activity

Overhead guard meets or exceeds ANSI 856.1 safety standards

Motors

Drive motors and hydraulic lift pump motor are ventilated and fan cooled. A radial fan providing equal air flow in forward or reverse, continuously forces outside air through the ventilated motor casings, removing heat for extended motor life. Steer pump motor is permanent magnet type selected for its long lasting, low maintenance characteristics.

Electrical Controls

- Solid state speed control has minimum wearing parts
- General Electric EV100 SCR (silicon controlled rectifier) drive motor control
- High available torque control in the SCR range
- SCR protected by thermal limit current limit and pulse monitoring trip circuit
- Reverse polarity protection prevents damage to control

The SCR drive control provides infinitely variable speeds in forward and reverse. Higher current limit setting and greater thermal capacity increase trucks ability to respond under load climb ramps, and meet other power demands. Thermal and current sensing prevents damage to the SCR control if design limits are exceeded. Tips on electrical contactors are anti-weld type. The complete system including contactors is mounted on the counterweight for ease of access.

Drive Line

- Dual plug in drive motors
- Spiral bevel input gears

Plug in drive motors with heavy mounting flanges mate the splined armature shafts directly to the respective axle assemblies for positive alignment and improved heat dissipation. Oil ports from the differentials provide lubrication to the couplings. Clark dual axle and motor assemblies multiply torque 23 386 to 1 through final gear reduction to the drive wheels. The assemblies incorporate smooth quiet operating spiral bevel gears.

Brakes

- . Duai hydraulic disc type
- Protected mounting location
- · Responsive pre-reduction design
- · Self adjusting

Disc type service and parking brakes are mounted inboard at both left and right drive units working through the gear train from an intermediate shaft. This pre-reduction design multiplies braking torque 4.4 to 1 and provides smooth, responsive braking with reduced pedal effort. Parking brake is hand-operated cable-actuated working on a separate set of pads acting on the service brake discs.

Hydraulic System

- Hydraulic valve has interchangeable flow control cartridges for precise volume regulation
- Main hydraulic pump operates quietly
- Continuous fluid filtration
- . Heat preventive plumbing
- O-ring faced seals at all high pressure points

Lift tilt and auxiliary control levers are closely coupled to the hydraulic valve eliminating complex linkage and providing excellent response

Continuous fluid filtration within the power steering system and an extremely fine 25 micron return line filter combine to more than double the systems filtering efficiency. A suction line screen protects the system from particles entering through the sump tank. A cleanable 10 micron filter cap/breather serves as the oil fill cap and protects the system from airborne contamination. New till cylinder design allows in truck packing replacement. Tubing is cadmium plated to reduce corrosion.

Steering

- Hydrostatic power steering is standard
- Integral power steering pump and motor
- Free wheeling of inside drive wheel on turns exceeding 45° provides high maneuverability

Steer axle trunnion uses two sets of tapered roller bearings for smooth, low effort steering. Hydrostatic power steering control valve and steering cylinder provide responsive, near effortless control with no handwheel kick back.

Upright Assemblies

- · Standard, Hi Lo or Triple Stage uprights
- All roller design lowers friction reduces energy consumption
- Quick shim roller adjustment
- . Class II truck carriage

All Clark uprights feature interlocking I beam and channel rails reinforced with heavy tie bars four canted variable retainment upright rollers with canted load rollers on the upright carriage upright till cylinders compression locked to yoke for positive adjustment chrome plated cylinder rods greasable upright mountings hydraulic counterbalance valve in till circuit load lowering control valve that regulates lowering speed in relation to load weight hook mounted forks upset forged for full section strength at fork heel

Features and Options

 Standard equipment power steering seat bett overhead guard 48-in foad backrest electric horn finish is high visibility Clark green and black with white wheels warning labels operators manual attached to truck

ANSI and Insurance Classifications

Standard truck meets all applicable mandatory requirements of Part II — ANSI B56 1 1969-1975 Safety Standard for Powered Industrial Trucks and Underwriters Laboratories requirements as to fire and electrical shock hazard only for 'E classification For further information contact a Clark representative

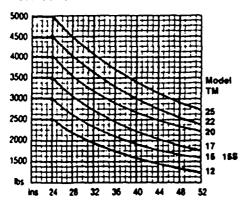
Truck Capacities

Note Capacities shown are computed with upright in vertical position. Load centers are determined from top and front face of forks. Capacities are based on a 48-inch cube load configuration with the center of gravity (C.G.) at the true center of the cube, and standard forks.

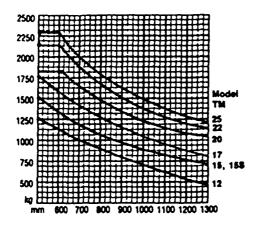
Truck capacities with upright in forward tilt - position will be less. Long forks, and unusually wide or tall loads may also reduce capacity. Contact Clark representative for capacity information on irregular loads.

Specific capacities are shown on truck nameplates

Capacity pounds Load Center - inches



Capacity - kilograms Load Center - millimeters



Notes

Performence may very +5% and = 10% due to motor an system efficiency tolerance. The performance shown represents nominal values obtained under typical operating conditions.

Clark products and specifications are subject to change without notice

Clark is a registered trademark of Clark Equipmen Company

OCopyright Clark Equipment Company 1986

General Data

Upright Table (in)

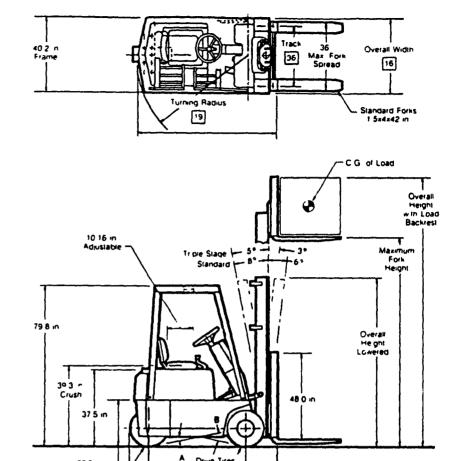
Maximum Fork Height	Overall Height Lowered	Free Lift
Standard		
110	77	48
122	83	48
145	95	4 8
HI-Lo		
*116	77	53
128	83	59
Triple Stage		
• 170	77	57
188	83	63

Indicates preferred standard sizes

Battery Compartment Sizes (in)

144-444	1	Harabi
Width	Length	Height
TM12/15S		
38 8 in	13 75 in	31 0 ın
TM15/17/20/2	2/25	
38 8 in	20 5 in	31 0

Dimensions



36

o Fork Face

35

For data see corresponding number in chan on previous page.

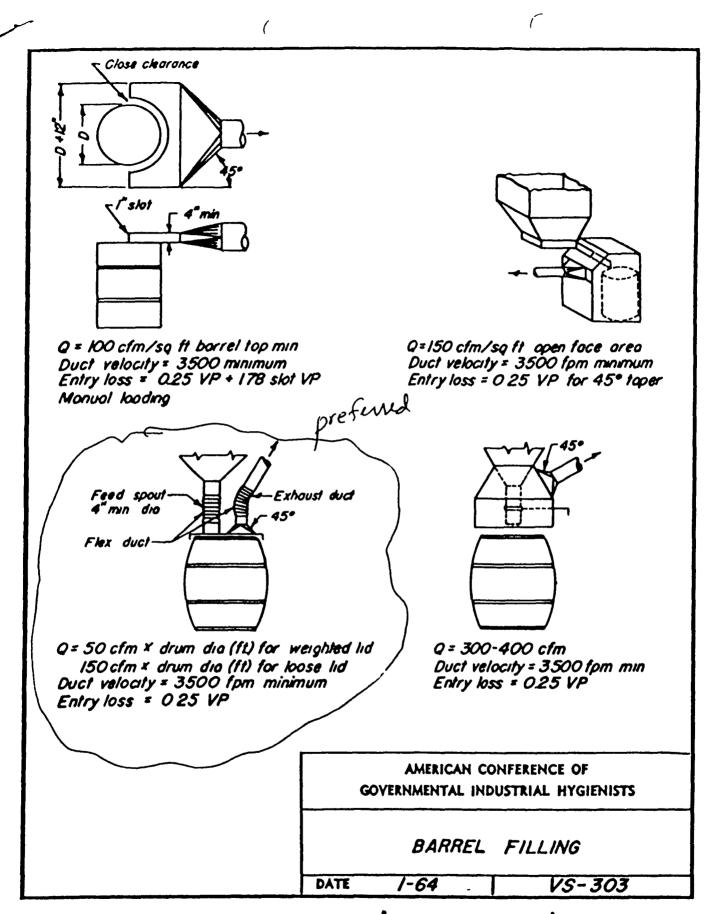
37

Model	A	В
TM 12	15 7	31 4
TM 15S	14 8	39 6
TM 15	13 7	27 4
TM 17	129	25 8
TM 20	12 1	24 2
TM 22	11 5	23 0
TM 25	108	21 6

JEAN SUMMERS
SOUTHLINE EQUIPMENT COMPANY
700 WEST CAVALCADE
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77009
(713) 869-6801

ERRE Material Handling Company

333 West Vine Street Lexington KY 40507 1640



Pour Station Ventilation Hoods from Keith Anderson May 29, 1991

EXHIBIT "O"

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23-Aug-91

TABLE 2 ESTIMATED QUANTITIES FROM WESTON REPORT DATA (Weston Solar Pond Sampling Report, July, 1991)

1075 0 21 1 001 4 1 1080 2 27 1 014 785 9 1057 1 57 1 010 765 5 1 172 3 27 1 021 659 5 1 452 30 12 1 231 955 9 1 141 6 04 1 039 3,170 9	POND	SLUDGE* (cu ft)	LIQUID.* (cu ft)	SOLIDS (tons)	LIQUID (tons)	SUNDGE % SOLIDS	S G *	SLURRY % SOLIDS	S G *	SLUDGE	CIUQUID
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58 6 3,681 8 8 6 1 057 1 57 1 010 765 5 3 53 4 4,544 1 23 6 1 172 3 27 1 021 659 5 4 34 7 1,356 7 50 0 1 452 30 12 1 231 955 9 52 8 13,736 4 19 8 1 141 6 04 1 039 3,170 9 13	207B-S	21,218	97,499	85 1	3,6719	119	1 080	2 27	1 014	785 9	3,611
53 4 4,544 1 23 6 1 172 3 27 1 021 659 5 4,544 1 34 7 1,356 7 50 0 1 452 30 12 1 231 955 9 32 8 13,736 4 1 9 8 1 141 6 04 1 039 3,170 9 13	207B-C	20,669	98,048	58 6	3,6818	8	1 057	1 57	1 010	765 5	3,631
32 8 13,736 4 19 8 1141 6 04 1 039 3,170 9 13	207B-N	17,806	129,694	153 4	4,544 1	23 6	1 172	3 27	1 021	659 5	4.803
32 8 13,736 4 19 8 1 141 6 04 1 039 3,170 9 13	207C	25,810	24,745	584 7	1,356 7	50 0	1 452	30.12	1 231	0 0	910
	TOTALS	85,615		8828	13,736 4	198	1 141	6 04	1 039	3 170 9	910:
MEMOS JHT to WCH 8/13/91 and 8/14/91											100'0
	MEMOS	JHT to WCH	8/13/91 and	8/14/91							

2 65 1 00 ** BASED ON S G SOLI

EXHIBIT "P"

TABLE 1 RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PROCESS INPUTS AND PONDCRETE OUTPUT 3 1 MAXIMUM AGGREGATE/CEMENT RATIO

TIMNI	20 0	S I MAXIMU	MANIMUM AGGHEGATE/CEMENT	A I E/CEMENT	GGREGATE/CEMENT RATIO				
SLURRY	SLURRY			20 Ct 14 C Ct 3	FOR 20	FOR 20 TPH PRODUCT			
WEIGHT		TPH SOLIDS	TPH LIQUID	TEH HOO	K CEMENT (0 SC	THE HOUSE CEMENT (0 500 TONS HOOFTON DRY SOLIDS)	V DRY SOLIDS)		_
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? .	2		299	000	12 83		7/01		- 5-
7	1 027		6 67	000	32.64		118 60	9 32	1 53
20	1 032	0 35	6.67	8 8	2000	7.62	118 48	9 33	1 53
6.0	1 039		8 67	3 8	12.98	8	120 67	9 29	52
7.0	1 050	0.55	200	3 8	12.91	8 &	120 57	08.6	
0 8	1 080		2	3 8	12.16	19 37	115 48	0 41	
06	1 071		5 4	3 3	11 67	19 00	112 40	87 6	
0 01	1068		100	8	11 11	18.58	108 92	9 4 0	1 25 1
15.0			6.67	8	12.59	800	75 061	000	1 25 1
2 8	3 :	P2 -	8 67	80	12.18	8 8	2 4	3	1 49
	1 142		8.67	000	11.67	3 8	000	928	1.47
9 1	- 184		6 67	80		3 3	118 89	9 43	7.7
000	1 230	2.86		8		8 3	118 14	676	1.41
၁	1 279		6 67	3 8	5	88	117 29	9 26	1.37
007	1 332	**	8 67	8 8	4 6	88	116 30	790	25
42.5	1 360		29 8	3 8	58 x	8	115 15	9 7 4	
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POND SOLIDS DAY SOLIDS IN POND SLUDGE

EXHIBIT "Q"

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE.

August 27, 1991

File No:

835.1

TO

John Zak

FROM:

Larry O'Quinn

SUBJECT.

Rocky Flats Solar Pond/Pondcrete

Stabilization Project

Brown & Root Job No. JR-1198

REFERENCE.

Stack Height Analysis for Half Crates

of Stabilized Waste

I INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this memo is to inform you about the status of the engineering work done to determine the maximum allowable stack height for half crates of stabilized waste. It is imperative that the half crates be stacked at an optimum height to allow storage up to the permitted volume of each pad. The design parameters investigated include (1) allowable loads for the existing paving/soil, (2) crush strength of the half crates, (3) seismic loading conditions, and (4) fork truck lift height capabilities.

A. Conclusions

1. Paving/Soil Bearing Considerations

- The following conclusions are based on an estimate allowable paving/soil loading of 1500 pounds per square foot (PSF), which was obtained by phone from Leon Collins of EG&G The geotechnical report for the 750 and 940 pads was not available for analysis at this time
- The maximum allowable stack height b. without cribbing is one (1) half This conclusion meets crate high. the requirements of restricting the maximum paving/soil loads to about However it does not fit 1500 PSF observations of current stacking arrangements Half crates are now stacked four (4) high with minimum deformation (1/16 to 1/8 inch) of the paving This can be interpreted to mean the paving/soil can with stand higher loads than 1500 PSF without significant damage
- The maximum allowable stack height, while limiting paving/soil loading to 1500 PSF, is ten (10) half crates high with 12 inches of cribbing

- 2 Half Crate Crush Strength Considerations
 - a. Previous half crate crush strength test were conducted using a loading and support configuration that is not the same as will be experienced when stabilized wastes are stored in half crates on the 750 and 904 pads.
 - Similar half crate crush strength b. test with the correct loading and support configuration should confirm mode of failure and strength of the half crates under sımılar conditions to those encountered during storage on the 750 and 904 pads We believe these tests will confirm our believe that the half crates will be able to with stand stack heights to the limit of the paving/soil bearing capacity

3 Seismic Loading Considerations

The project plan requires HNUS must comply with seismic requirements as applicable Rocky Flats Plant Seismic Design Criteria requires seismic analysis be done by methods established in the "Uniform Building Code" (UBC), but with special correction factors applied to relate to degree of hazard.

- b. The UBC places the Rocky Flats Plant in a seismic Zone 1 classification
- c. The UBC requires lateral restraints on all non-rigid equipment should failure of lateral restraints result in a life hazard situation. Friction from gravity loading cannot be considered as restraint.
- We conclude stacks of stabilized d. waste stored in half crates require lateral restraints when over one stack high. Therefore seismic does not effect the loading allowable height because stack restraints are required in any case The existing half crates are Note stacked four hidh without restraints This may mean the Rocky Flats Engineering Department does not require the design of half crate storage to meet their seismic design criteria
- 4 Fork Truck Lift Height Considerations
 - a. The existing fork trucks can stackup to six (6) half crates high
 - b. New fork trucks could be purchased to allow stacking of half crates up to the maximum allowable of ten (10)

half crates high.

B. Recommendations

- 1. Provide copies of the geotechnical report for pads 750 and 904. The results of the geotechnical report could allow for higher stacks or require less cribbing to obtain the same stacking results.
- Run new half crate crush strength tests to confirm the strength of half crates under the loading/support conditions that will be encountered during storage of the half crates on the 750 and 904 pads
- 3 For Waste Inventory Storage design limit the storage of half crates to six (6) high where possible, while keeping in mind that they can be stored ten (10) high if necessary Also allow room for lateral restraints
- Have EG&G confirm that storage of half crates must meet the same seismic design requirements as equipment and structures

III. PAVING/SOIL BEARING CONSIDERATIONS

The allowable paving/soil bearing pressure has been estimated as approximately 1500 pounds PSF. This value was obtained from Leon Collins of EG&G by telephone and has not been confirmed by the geotechnical report documentation. The allowable value of 1500 pounds per square foot has been acknowledged by our structural engineer as a reasonable allowable load for asphalt paving on soil design where no geotechnical report data is available. A typical allowable load range for asphalt paving on soil is 1000 to 2000 PSF

Half crates have a maximum permitted weight of 4500 pounds each, which has been established by EG&G to safely match the load ratings of the existing fork trucks. The dimensions of a half crate are provided in Figure II 1.

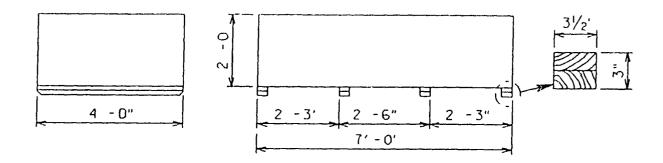


Figure II 1 - Half Crate Dimensions

As the half crates are stacked, the first or bottom crate has a uniform load of box and stabilized waste weight supported by four skids as illustrated in Figure II 2 (a).

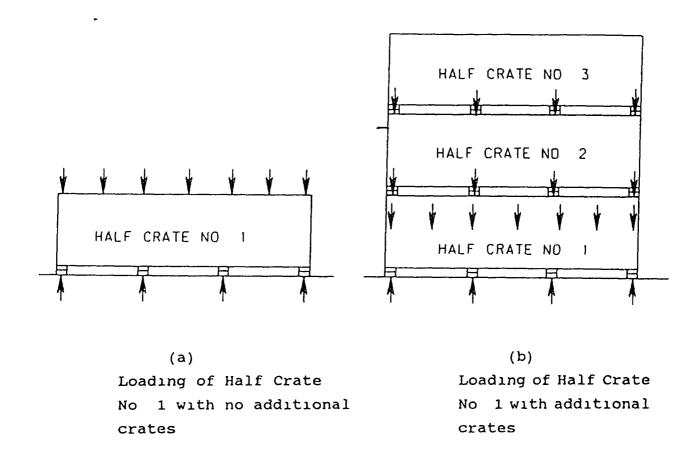


Figure No. II 2 - Half Crate load/support configuration.

The two interior skids carry a greater load than the exterior skids. As additional half crates are added four point loads are superimposed on top of the bottom crates uniform load (see Figure No II 2(b)) Figure No II 3 provide a table of the "Paving Soil Loadings" versus stack height It can be seen from the table that stacking half crates higher than one half crate high, results in loads greater than the 1500 PSF allowable

NO OF	PAVING/SOIL LOADINGS	
HALF CRATES	INTERIOR SKIDS (1	EXTERIOR SKIDS ()
1	1,553 PSF	565 PSF
2	3, 110 PSF	1, 131 PSF
3	4,6 6 4 PSF	1,697 PSF
4	6,218 PSF	2,263 PSF

¹ PROJECTED BEARING AREA APPROXIMATELY 1 07 SF

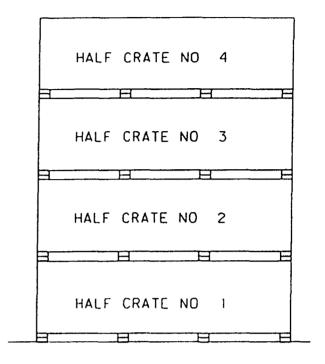


Figure II 3

Table of paving/soil loadings for half crates loaded with stabilized waste without cribbing supports

Field observations indicate the half crates are currently being stored on the pads four half crates high. The skids of the half crates have depressed the asphalt roughly 1/16 to 1/8 inch. These observations indicate the allowable loading of 1500 PSF is conservative.

Higher allowable stack heights can be achieved by providing a means of distributing the weight of the half

crates over a larger area than the bottom of the 3-1/2 inch wide skids. This can be done by cribbing under the bottom of the No 1 crate with stiff beams. The beams can be manufactured from steel, concrete or wood. The determination of which material to use should be the result of capital and decontamination cost analysis. Figure No II.4 illustrates the structural analysis method used to determine the maximum stack of cribbing required. This graphic presentation shows a cribbing depth of nominally 12 inches provides the highest achievable load supporting under a half crate.

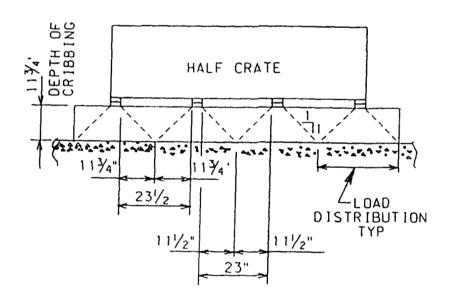


Figure II 4 - Half Crate Load Distribution Patterns

Figure II 5 provide a table of half crate stack heights versus paving/soil loadings for 12 inch thick cribbing.

Conclusions from Paving/Soil Analysis

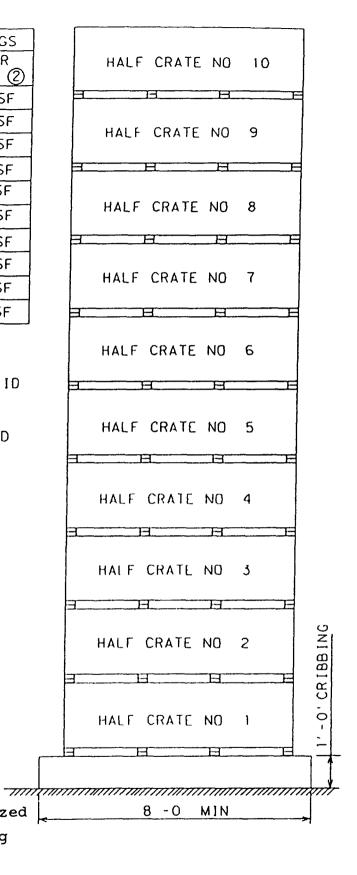
With an allowable paving/soil loading of 1500 PSF the following conclusions can be drawn:

- Without cribbing the maximum allowable stack height is one half crate
- 2. With cribbing the maximum usable cribbing depth is 12 inches, which results in a maximum allowable stack height of ten half crates

, <u></u>		
NO OF	PAVING/SOIL LOADINGS	
HALF CRATES	INTERIOR SKIDS (1)	EXTERIOR SKIDS (2)
	3/ 103 (1)	31.103
1	150 PSF	68 PSF
2	300 PSF	136 PSF
3	450 PSF	204 PSF
4	600 PSF	272 PSF
5	750 PSF	340 PSF
6	900 PSF	408 PSF
7	1050 PSF	476 PSF
8	1200 PSF	544 PSF
9	1350 PSF	612 PSF
10	1500 PSF	680 PSF

- 1 PROJECTED BEARING AREA APPROXIMATELY 11 05 SF/SKID
- 2 PROJECTED BEARING AREA APPROXIMATELY 8 85 SF/SKID

Figure No II 5



Page 11

During August of 1988 the Concrete and Structural Branch of the Bureau of Reclamation conducted compressive tests on six half crates for Rockwell International. results of these tests are attached to International internal letter number FBI.64 dated August The tests were performed on half crates constructed to Rocky Flats Standard Number SX-211 and inspected by Rocky Flats Waste Certification Department to verify compliance with the standard. The tests were then run with the four bottom skids removed and a uniform load applied to the top of each crate This method of loading simulated the loading conditions the half crates will encounter when stored at the Nevada Test Site, which These conditions are not the was the goal of the test. same that will be encountered when the crates are stored on the pads at Rocky Flats, which are illustrated in Figure II 2

Review of the test results indicate the half crates failed at the plywood end panels at loads that varied from 189,300 to 236,000 pounds. The average ultimate failure load was approximately 214,000 pounds, which is equivalent to a stack height of 47-1/2 half crates on top of the bottom crate.

 Conclusions from half crate container crush strength consideration.

The compressive tests that were performed were not conducted using the same support and loading configuration that will be encountered

when the half crates are stored on the pads. The actual loading and support conditions may result in failures by a different mode.

We believe that similar tests with correct support and loading conditions will indicate the failure mode and compressive strength of the crates under actual conditions. These test results will confirm our assumption that the half crate compressive strength will be sufficient to allow stacking half crates to the limits of the paving/soil bearing capacity.

IV. SEISMIC LOADING CONSIDERATIONS

Revision 7 of the Project Plan for Rocky Flats Solar Pond/Pondcrete Stabilization Project dated May 21. 1991, pages 39 and 43 require that HNUS must comply with Seismic requirements as applicable

Structural design work at the Rocky Flats Plant is done in accordance with Plant Seismic design criteria. This criteria references the "Uniform Building Code" (UBC) for design calculations. In addition, the Rocky Flats seismic design criteria establishes special design factors, which relate to the degree of hazard involved, for use with UBC calculations

It can be seen on Attachment "I", Figure No. 23-2 - Seismic Zone Map of the United States, page 23-2 of the 1991 Uniform Building Code that the Rocky Flats Plant is located in Seismic Zone 1

Page 2336 of the "Uniform Building Code" (Attachment "II") states a lateral force-resisting system shall be provided for non-rigid equipment should failure of the lateral restraints result in a life hazard situation and further more it states that friction from gravity loads not be considered to provide resistance to seismic forces

These paragraphs in the UBC indicate the stacks of half crates should be provided with lateral restraints when stored more than one crate high. Currently the plant is not providing restraints for half crates

Conclusions From Seismic Loading Considerations:

We believe the Uniform Building Code requires lateral restraints be provided for stacks of half crates regardless of height. We believe this to be true because a half crate stack failure could result in a life hazard situation

Since any height half crate stack requires lateral restraints, there is no seismic limitation on stack height, only difference in restraint requirements.

FORK TRUCK LIFT HEIGHT CONSIDERATIONS

EG&G currently uses two different styles of electric powered fork trucks on the 750 and 904 Pads. Although there are a few old Yale fork trucks, the predominate brand is Clark There are fifteen (15) Clarke Series ECS 25, battery powered, 4 wheeled, cushion tired, lift

V

trucks and three (3) Clarke Series TM 15S, battery powered, 3 wheeled, multi-tire, lift trucks. The four wheeled lift trucks were used to retrieve and store containers of pondcrete and saltcrete in most locations, while the three wheeled lift trucks were used inside the permacons where movement was limited. The maximum lift at full capacity for the 4 wheeled fork trucks is 12'-8". The maximum lift for the 3 wheeled fork trucks is 12'-7". Referring to Figure V.1 on the following page, it can be seen that the maximum allowable stack height for the existing fork trucks is six half crate containers high.

It is possible to purchase new fork trucks with the capability of stacking half crates 10 high

- Conclusions From Fork Truck Lift
 Height Considerations:
- The existing fork trucks can stack up to 6 half crates high
- New fork trucks could be purchased to stack to the maximum allowable of 10 half crates high

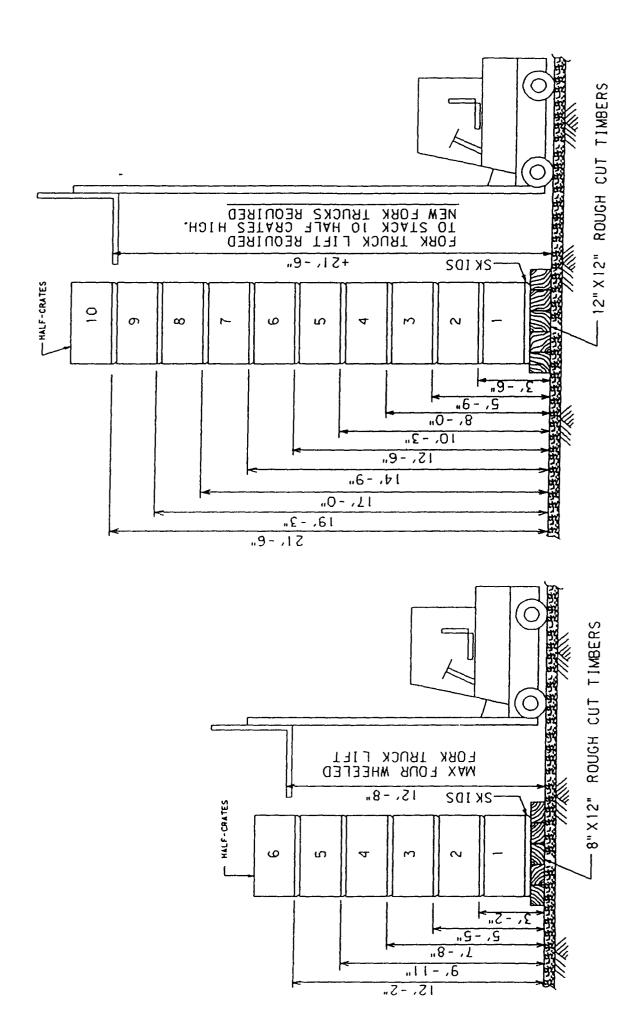
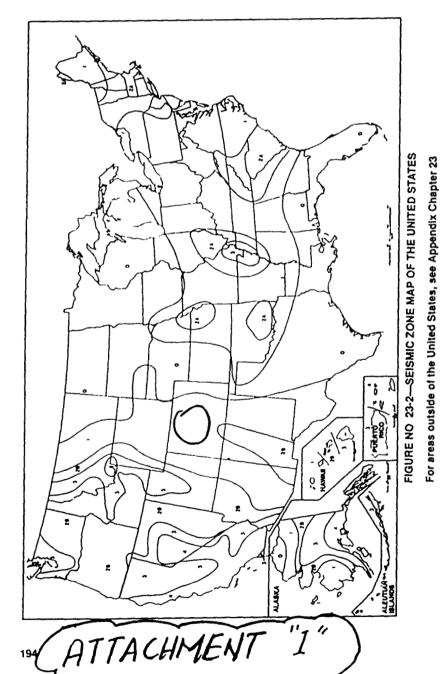


ILLUSTRATION OF FORK TRUCK LIFT REQUIREMENTS Ħ F IGURE

1991 UNIFORM BUILDING CODE



K GROUND ACCELERATION

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es and their attachments ints and the attachments designed to resist the to Attachments shall include anchorages and required bracing. Friction resulting from gravity loads shall not be considered to provide resistance to seismic forces.

When the structural failure of the lateral force resisting systems of nonngid equipment would cause a life hazard such systems shall be designed to resist the seismic forces prescribed in Section 2336 (b)

EXCEPTION Equipment weighing less than 400 pounds furniture or temporary or movable equipment

When allowable design stresses and other acceptance criteria are not contained in or referenced by this code or the U B C. Standards, such criteria shall be obtained from approved national standards.

(b) Design for Total Lateral Force The total design lateral seismic force F_p , shall be determined from the following formula

$$F_{p} = ZIC_{p}W_{p} \tag{36-1}$$

The values of Z and I shall be the values used for the building

EXCEPTIONS 1 For anchorage of machinery and equipment required for life safety systems the value of / shall be taken as 1.5

- 2 For the design of tanks and vessels containing sufficient quantities of highly toxic or explosive substances to be hazardous to the safety of the general public if released the value of I shall be taken as 1.5
- 3 The value of I for panel connectors for panels in Section 2337 (b) 4 C shall be 1 0 for the entire connector

The coefficient C_p is for elements and components and for rigid and rigidly supported equipment. Rigid or rigidly supported equipment is defined as having a fundamental period less than or equal to 0.06 second. Nonrigid or flexibly supported equipment is defined as a system having a fundamental period including the equipment greater than 0.06 second.

The lateral forces calculated for nonrigid or flexibly supported equipment supported by a structure and located above grade shall be determined considering the dynamic properties of both the equipment and the structure which supports it but the value shall not be less than that listed in Table No. 23 P. In the absence of an analysis or empirical data, the value of C_p for nonrigid or flexibly supported equipment located above grade on a structure shall be taken as twice the value listed in Table No. 23 P. but need not exceed 2.0

EXCEPTION Piping ducting and conduit systems which are constructed of ductile materials and connections may use the values of C_p from Table No. 23. P.

The value of C_p for elements components and equipment laterally self supported at or below ground level may be two thirds of the value set forth in Table No 23 P. However, the design lateral forces for an element or component or piece of equipment shall not be less than would be obtained by treating the item as an independent structure and using the provisions of Section 2338.

The design lateral forces determined using Formula (36-1) shall be distributed in proportion to the mass distribution of the element or component

Forces determined using Formula (36-1) shall be used to design members and connections which transfer these forces to the seismic resisting systems



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TIME STUDY

FOR

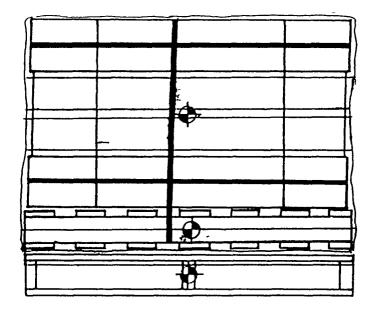
STRIPPING

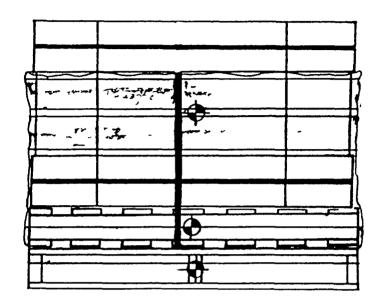
A TRI-WALL

Subject. Time Study for Skinning a Tri-Wall

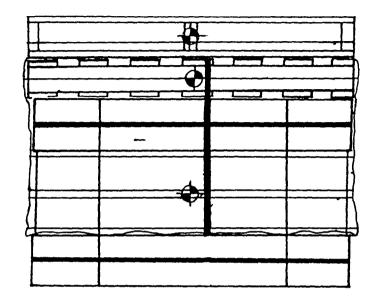
Step No)	Description	D	uration (Min)
0	-	Tri-wall moves into positioner	_	1
1		Cut off and remove top of outer		3
		PVC bag and top of inner pallet		
	_	- retaining strap		
2	-	Close positioner, lift and rotate		2
		Tri-wall		
3		Remove outer pallet		1
4	_	Remove remainder of outer PVC	_	2
		bag		
5	-	Remove remainder of inner pallet		1
		retaining Strap		
6		Remove inner pallet		l
7	~	Remove bottom lid (which is now		5
		on top), cut off and remove		
		bottom of inner PK bay and remove		
		fiber board insert		
8	-	Close positioner, lift ad votexte		2
		Tri-wall		
9	-	Remove top (which is now back	-	2
		or top)		
10	-	Remove Tri-wall body		5
11		Remove remainder of inner PVC		5
		bog		
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STEP O

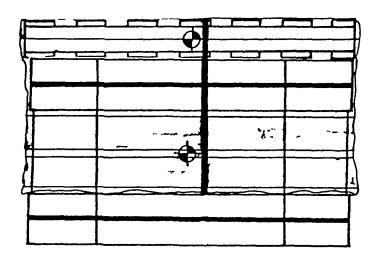




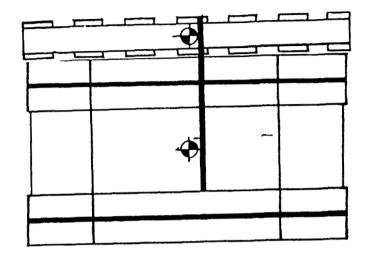
Cut-off top of outer PVC bag & pallet attachment strap.



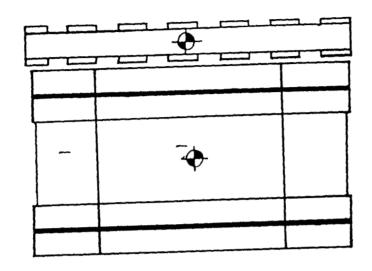
Rotate Tri-wall so pallets in top position.



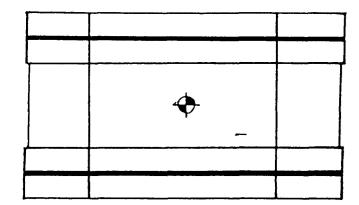
Remove outer pallet.



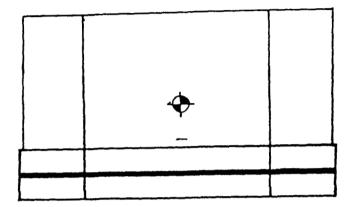
Remove remainder of outer PVC bag.



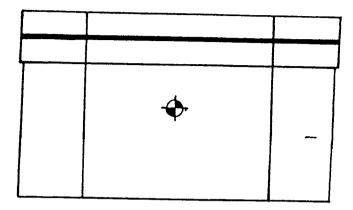
Remove remainder of pallet attachment strap.



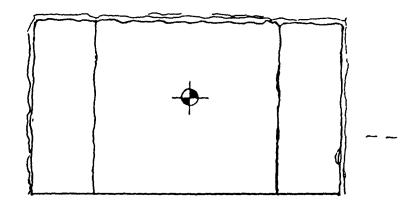
Remove inner Pallet.



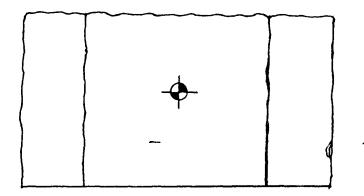
Remove top lid (originally bottom lid), bottom of PVC inner bag & fiberboard liner insert.



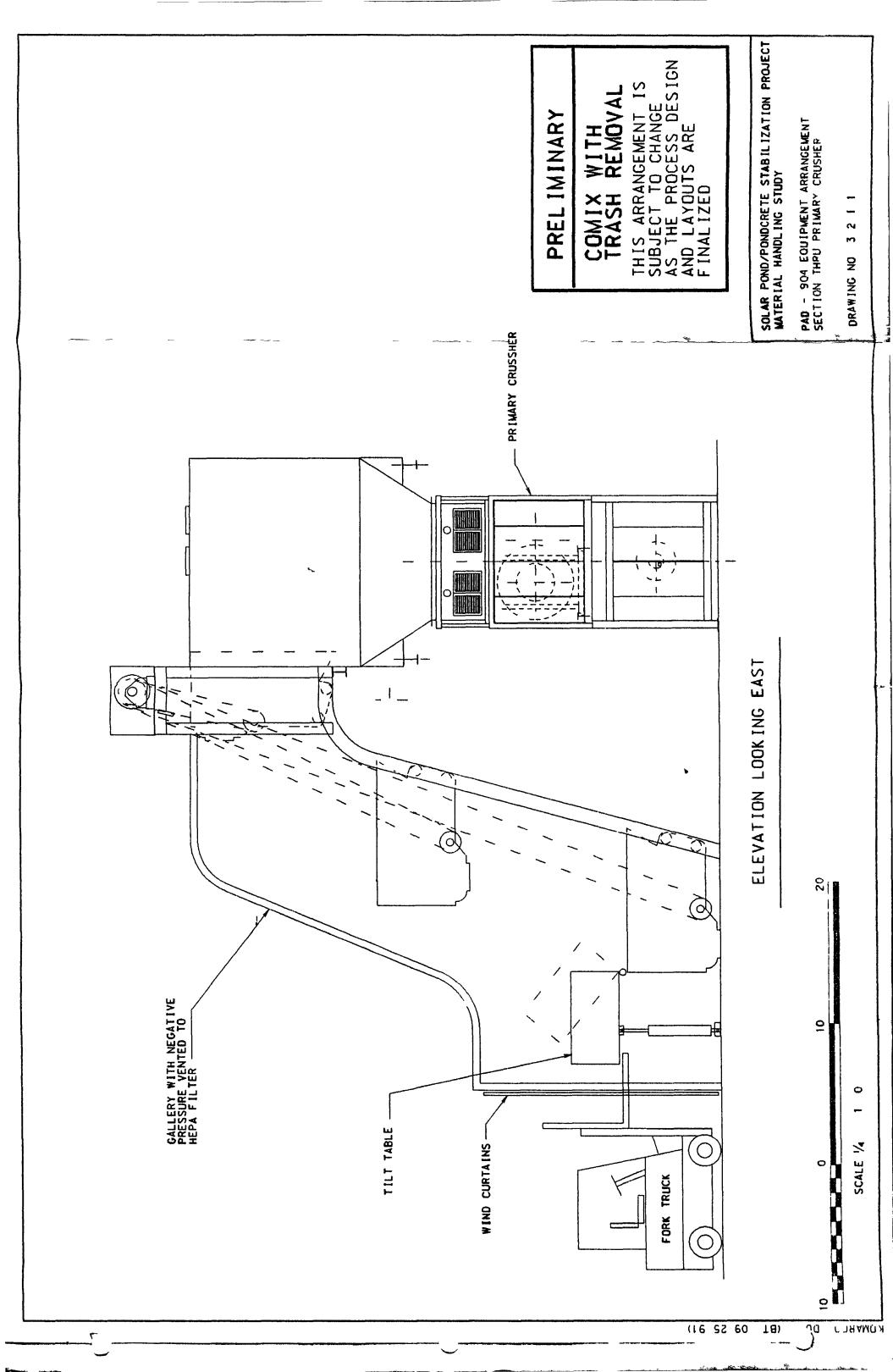
Rotate Tri-wall back to up right Position.

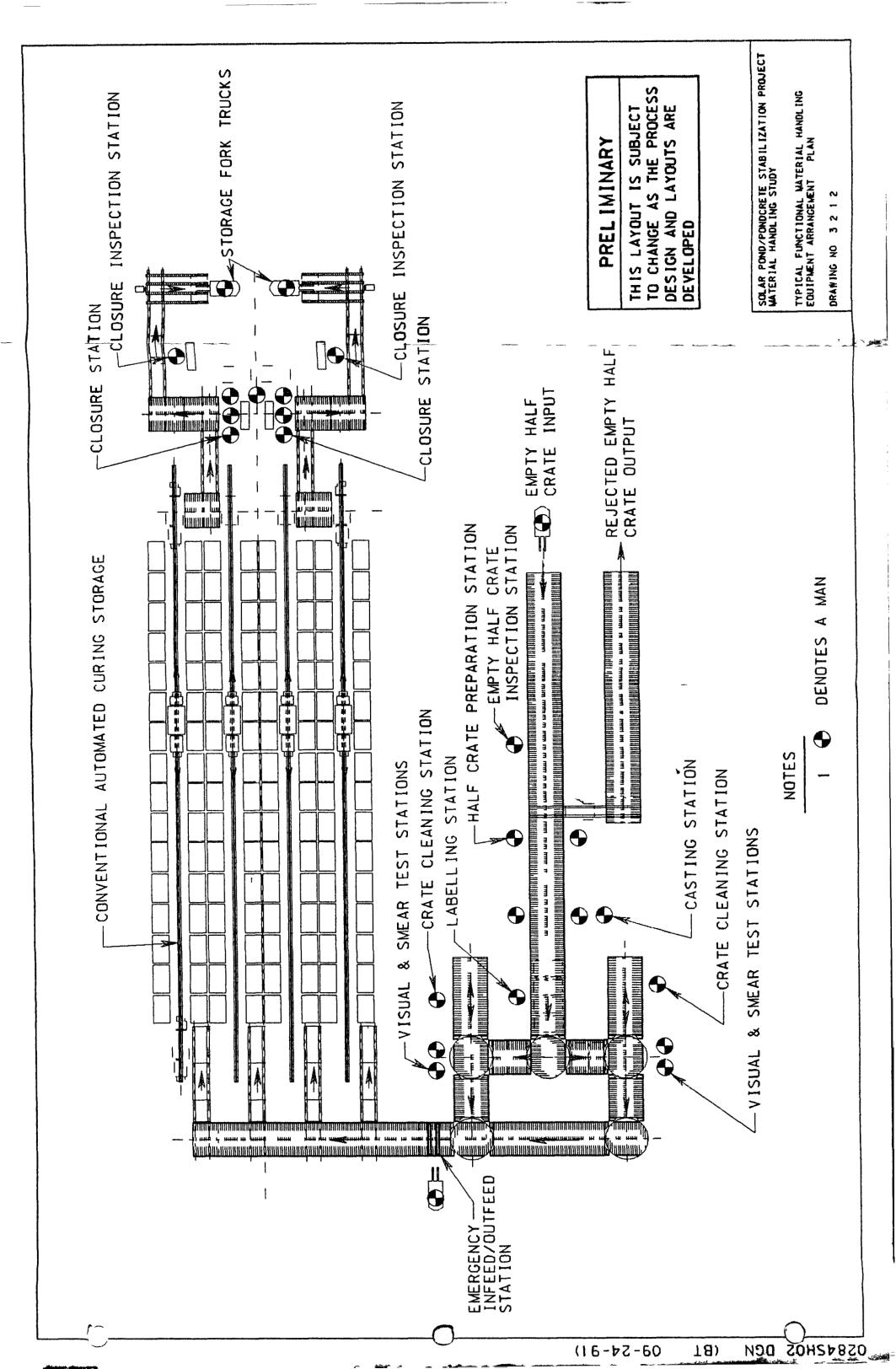


Remore Tri-wall Body.



Remove inner PVC bag.





PAGF NO 1

KOCIY FLATS SOLAR POND/FONDCKETE STABLIZATION PROJECT BROWN & KPOT JOB to JR 119 MANNING KEQUIREMENTS FOR ARFAS U7 788 AND 750 FROCFSS CONFIGURATION LOW OR HIGH WATER

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NOTES

1 EBAG SHA'L SIPPLY THEIR DAN SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL AS FEQUIRED

2 THESE HANNING REQUIREMENTS DO NOT IN-LUDE OFF PAD SUPPORT PERSONNEL SUPPLIES THAT DELIVER SUPPLIES TO THE AD SUCH AS HALF CRATES, SHEAR TEST SUPPLIES ETC

3 ALL OPERATORS ARE ASSUMED TO BE NORMALLY LOCATED OUTSIDE OF A FERMACON

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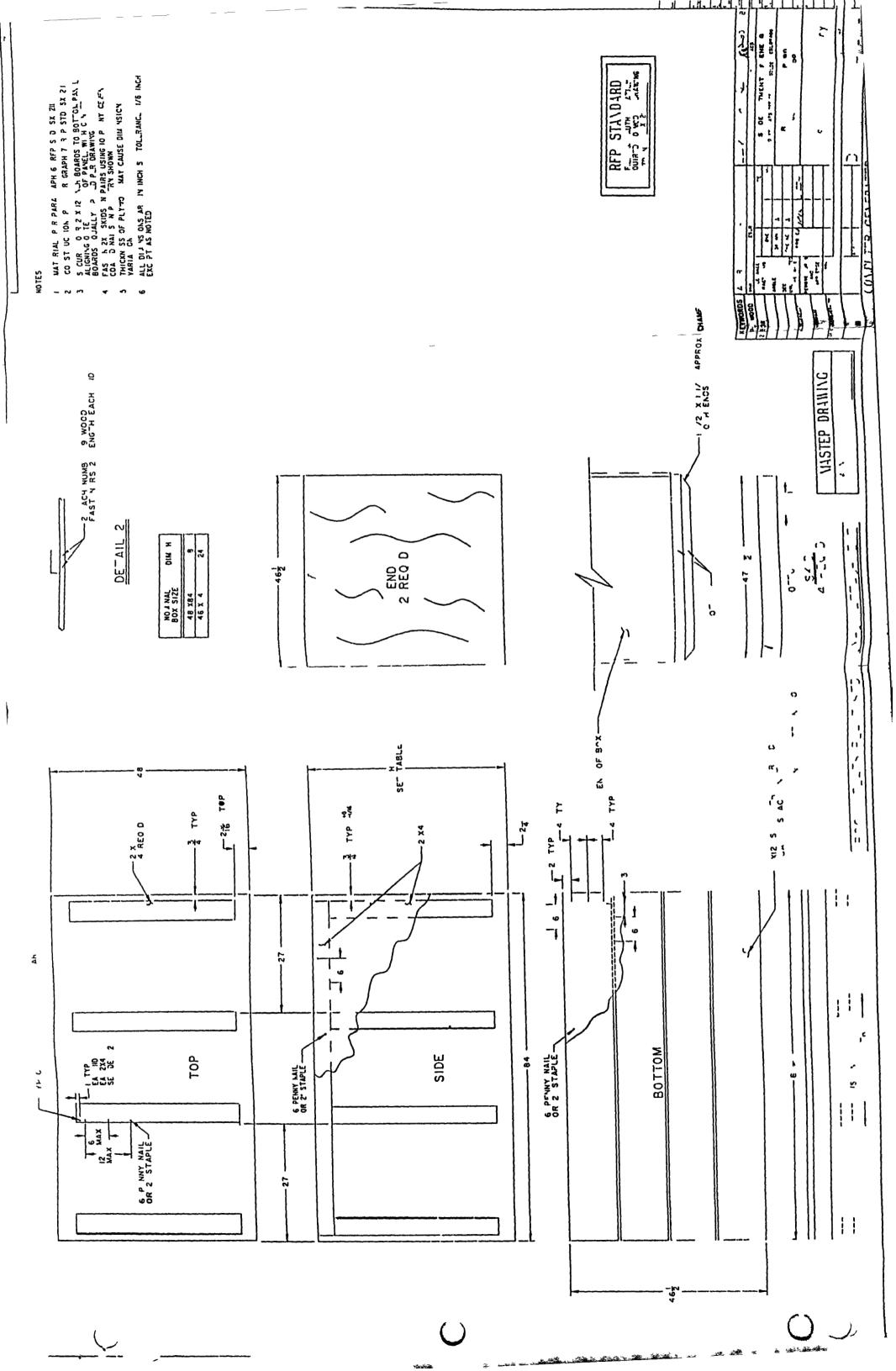
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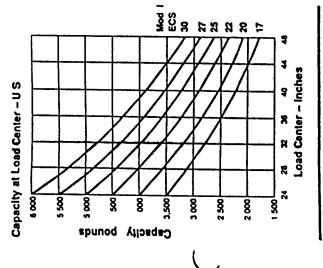
1 See upright table. Contact Clark Representative for additional lift heights.
2 Specifications are given with triple stage upright, standard battery compariment suz. and minimum ba. ery weight.

Truck Capacity

are determined from top and front face of forks.
Capacities a eleased on a 48 inch cube load configuration with the center of gravity (C.G.) at the true center of the cube and standard forks. Vote Capacites shown below are computed with upright a vertical position. Load centers

pos tion will be less. Long forks and unusually wide or tall loads may also reduce capacity Contact Clark representative for capacity Truck capacities with upnght in forward titl nformation on irregular loads

Specific capacities are shown on truck nameplates



General Data

Product Description

2. 中华人民共和国

The Clark ECS Senes cushion tire electric

Upright Table

11.	Overall Heady	
Maximum Fork Height	Lowered	Free Lift
nches	niches	ınches
Standard FCS 17/20/22/25/27/30	7252730	
75	8	43
123	83	43
130	87	43
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130	HI Lo ECS 17/20/22/25	128	152	ECS 27/30 113	125	149	Triple Stage		188	526	ECS 27/30	170	188	226

Co tact your Clark Dealer R pr e t tive Quad Mast Available

Hydrostatic power steering is standard Responsive pre-reduction disc brakes Adjustable seat; (6") smooth vinyl covering for

easy or/off movement thick cushion deeply

Large paim size control knobs International symbols identify functions Fully adjustable billing steering pylon

Indicates Preferred Standard sizes.

For overall height raised with load backrest, add 48 inches to maximum fork height.

Other uprights alabbe contact Clark epiresentative. All free lift dimensions shown without standard 48 high load backrest.

Standard truch meets all applicable mand tony equivements of ANSI 856 1 1969-1963 Safety Standard for Powered Industrial Trucks and Underwriters Laborationes equivements to triand electrical shock hazard only for 1°C classification. For further information contract. Clark epr. sentative Classifications ANSI and Insurance

Notes

ž E Performance may vary. 5% and 10% due to motor and y: efficiency tolerance. The performance shown epr sents normal alues obtained under typical oper and conditions of standard machine.

Clark products and specifications are subject to change

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providing equal air flow in forward or reverse continuously forces outside air through the ven plated motor casings removing heat for extended motor life

trucks are charactenzed by advanced concepts to increase productivity responsive operation reduced maintenance and improved human engineering. With dual 36/48 voltage capability

Steer pump motor is permanent magnet type selected for its long lasting low maintenance charactenstics

Electrical Controls

perature operation these electrics are suited to writually all industries

for simple field modification and greater tolerance to high-cycle and high amb ent tem

Solid state speed control has mn mum

(silcon controlled rectifier) drive motor control High available torque control in the SCR weaning parts General Electric EV100 Microprocessor SCR

Reverse polanty protect on p e ents damage SCR protected by thermal limit current Im t and pulse monitoring trip circuit to control The SCR provides infinitely variable speeds in

both forward and reverse. Higher current limit settings and greater thermal capacity increases trucks ab lity to respond under load of mb. ease of access and away from motor generated heat and possible hydraulic contamination Thermal and current sensing prevents damage to the SCR control if design limits are ex incorporates directional contactors that do not arc under normal operating conditions. This means no chance of tip welding under normal contactors is mounted in the counterweight for conditions. The complete system including ceeded The design of the EV 100 system ramps and meet other power demands

Operator Comfort/Convenience

Low step height (197) Non polluting operation Low sound emission

Drive Line

Axle housing supports upnght on large Reliable plug in drive motor design Fully enclosed brakes and gears trunnion mounts

Compartment design allows operator to step on or off from either side. Exposed surfaces are

smooth and rounded to help prevent snagging

The ECS Senes is equipped with a seat bett which is designed to protect the operator in the

event of truck overturn

Plug in drive motor with heavy mounting flange mates the splined armature shaft directly to the axle assembly for positive alignment and improved heat dissipation. Axle end gear reduction delivers maximum torque at the drive wheels

Brakes

Enclosed o I-cooled disc brakes Long service life no brake fade Responsive pre reduction design

knob is mounted directly below the 15 inch diameter handwheel to allow left hand fingertip

operation Separate lift and lower tilt and auxiliary controls are at natural right hand

position on the seat deck.

Key switch hour meter and Curtis 933-3

Forward neutral reverse directional control

in oil This design increases brake life up to five within the axle housing and continually bathed The master cylinder is replenished automatically Pre-reduction design multiplies braking lorque 3.3 to 1 and prowdes smooth respon Muttiple-d'sc brake assembl'es are sealed times over conventional drum brakes Sive operation discharge indicator with lift lockout are standard equipment and fully visible on the steering pylon

Hand parking brake mechanically actuates Service brake assemblies

Overhead guard has longitudinal bars to improve forward visibility finished in flat black

to help reduce glare

Low cowl height and narrow pylon increase operator's view of forward floor level activity

Hydraulic valve has interchangeable flow control cartndges for precise flow Hydraulic System

Main hydraulic pump operates queth SUMIMER Sour Clark dealer for details SOUTHLINE EQUIPMENT COMPANY 700 WEST CAVALCADE

Heat preventive plumbing Oring seals at all critical high pressure points Continuous fluid filtration

coupled to the hydraulic valve eliminating com plex linkage and pro ding excellent response Lift tilt and auxil ary control levers are closely

tiller cap/breather serves as the oil fill cap and protects the system from airbome contamina ton New tit cylinder des gn allows in truck packing replacement. Tubing is cadmium plated to reduce corros on Continuous fluid filtration within the power steering system and a fine 25 moron returnine filter comb ne to more than double the sys protects the system from particles entering through the sump tank A cleanable 10 micron tems filtering efficiency. A suction line screen

Steering

Double acting cylinder design provides equal and responsive steering rate Hydrostatic power steering

acting cylinder Responsive steering rate and 5 turns lock to-lock give operator added control Prvot block axle mount allows axle articulation Cast steel steer axle features integral double on rough floors

Uprights

All roller construction reduces friction lowers I section inner rails provide maximum section energy consumption

All upnghts accommodate % 1D internal hosing for auxiliary functions.
Two lateral thrust rollers on fork carnage. Ouck shim roller adjustment strength

cylinders behind the rails giving vasity improved operator vissbility. All uprights feature Clark nested rail construction. Upright rollers are shim adjustable without major disassembly. Tit cylinder mounts are self all grang to minimize side loading on cyl rider rods seals and packings. Hydraulic counter belance valve in tit circuit is designed to prevent cavitation. Load through 25 models Class III camage on ECS 27/30 models Flat black in th reduces glare provides better visibility. High tape lift two stage and four stage uprights also available lowering control valve regulates lowering speed. Forks are upset forged hook type with fork retainers. ITA Class II calvinge on ECS 17. Clark standard and triple stage upnights place

CIARK

Features and Options

Heler to specific Standaro equipment of the standard grant, 48 in load backrest, efecting hom Curis 933-3 battery discharge indicator with It schout, single auxiliary hydraulic function; single auxiliary hydraulic function; single with white wheels warning labels optimize minuti. steenng tilting £ 933-3 battery id, 48 in load Clark attach lateral clamps push pulls diclamps and fork postioner attachment specification sha Standard equipment Power wheels warming labels op-Attachments Recommend ments include side shifters

West Vine Street

In- Fart Williams

HOUSTON TEXAS 77009

Material Handling Company

Drive motor and hydraulic lift pump motor are ventilated and fan cooled. A radial fan

Motors

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170			Wath	E	—		
15 10 10 10 10 10 10 10			p ight fow	S	0 //	77.0	0 //
19 Turning Rad ust 144 146					158	158	158
22 Each Control Distance		Turnino Bad us		£	53.9	53	59 4
22 Figure Angle Stack Asia		Load Center Distance	9 7	ç	14.4	14.4	4 4 4
23 Stability Accord glo ANSI Min boad Min boa		Biobi Acola Stack A sla	d be off	ç	680	69 4	739
2.5 Travel Speeds Max Whibout bod Wh		The state of the s	Accord of ANS		Yes	Yes	Yes
1		Stability The Man	Tay the state of t		7.1	69	88
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		YEW COARTS INTER			08	7.7	06
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10				Ę	63/95	63/95	96/29
Title Cover Speeds Empty Tiple Stage From F		LITULOWET Speeds LOaded			42/99	42/99	42/99
Lift/Lower Speeds Empty St. da d Fig.	וסנו		5 07 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	E	60/85	60/85	98/09
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	194	The Speeds Finely			101/80	101/80	101/80
10 20 20 20 20 20 20 20				<u>_</u>	73/85	73/85	73/85
31 Aute Loading With load front Base 8055			Triple St ge	Ę	93/80	93/80	93/80
Akie Loading With load front Day 1092 1291 129		Service Weight	1	Ē	6627	7158	720
Mith bad es Hos Ho	3	Axie Loading	With load front	\$	8035	8867	9224
Titles Without load foot Its S182 S182 S189			With load ea	8	1092	1291	981
Tires Without bad e bis 3182 3199 Size Innifer Size Innifer Inni	184		Witho tional fro t	8	3445	3359	4083
32 Tires Number font/ear a 21 21 33 Size of ont Size of ont A 46 0 45 0 46 0 34 Wheelbase Front cushion n 18 7 12 12 18 7 8 16 PR 18 7 12 12 18 7 8 16 PR 18 7 12 12 18 7 8 16 PR 35 Wheelbase Front cushion n 7 46 0 46 0 46 0 46 0 46 0 46 0 46 0 46 0 46 0 46 0 46 0 46 0 47 0 <td></td> <td></td> <td>Without load e</td> <td><u>z</u></td> <td>3182</td> <td>3799</td> <td>3122</td>			Without load e	<u>z</u>	3182	3799	3122
32 Size forti Size ear National Size ea	+-	Tires	Numbe fontes		21	27.	2
34 State ear n 18 7 8 150 RPR 46 0			Size font	ç	7 12 12	18 7 12 12 18 7 8 16PR	7 12 12
35 Wheelbase n / 46 0 36 Track Front cushon n 33 3 37 Ground Clearance Minim m with load n 2 4 38 Brakes Service n 2 4 40 Stee ng Park g lever actualed lever actualed lever actual actual lever actual actual lever lever actual actual lever lever actual actual lever	8		Size ear	ç	7 12 12 18 7	12 12	18 7 12 12 18
36 Track Front cushon in 333 37 Ground Clearance Minim m with load n 24 38 Are seen of the clear of wheelbase n 24 39 Brakes Service n 36 40 Steen of the clear of wheelbase n 4 sc 40 Steen of the clear of wheelbase n 4 sc 41 Battery Steen of the clear of the c		Wheelbase		c	7 460	460	52 7
37 Ground Clearance Minim m with load n 24 38 Arakes At ce te of wheelbase n 24 39 Brakes Service n 36 40 Stee ng Park g Hydrostalic 41 Battlery Capacity (6 hr t) m kW h 24 3 42 Wotors Controls Wight m m m hb 24 3 44 Motors Controls Drive motor dia n 66 45 Hydraulic Pressure For it chme ts n 72 55 Hydraulic Pressure For it chme ts psi Adjustable	36	Track	Front cushion	S	333	333	33.3
37 Ground Clearance Minim m with load n 24 38 Brakes Aice te of wheelbase n 36 40 Stee ng Stee ng Park g Iever actualed 41 Battery Capacity (6 hr t) m kW h 24 3 42 A Motors Controls Wight m m m lead acid 43 A Motors Controls Drive motor cont of a n 7 2 45 Hydraulc Pressure For it chime its psi Adjustable 55 Hydraulc Pressure For it chime its psi Adjustable			Front pneum tic	2	33.9	339	
38 At ce te of wheelbase in 36 39 Brakes Service d sc 40 Steen ng Fark g Hydrostalic 41 Battery Type Hydrostalic 42 Wight m m m kW h 24 3 43 Motors Controls Drive motor dia in 7 2 44 Motors Controls Drive motor dia in 7 2 45 Hydra lic motor cont ol Sold state Sold state 55 Hydraulic Pressure For it chime its psi Adjustable 5sol UprgM Table Contact Clark Rape senterine for additional lift heights. psi Adjustable	37	Ground Clearance	Minim m with load	c	2.4	24	W (
39 Brakes Servce d Sc 40 Stee ng Park g lever actuated 41 Battery Type Hydrostalic 42 Auter of Controls Wight m m m 24.3 44 Motors Controls Drive motor dia in 6.6 44 Motors Controls Drive motor cont of a sol distle in 7.2 45 Motors Controls Britemotor cont of a sol distle SCR 55 Hydraulic Pressure For it chine its psi Adjustable 5se Unright Table Contact Clark Rept sentative for additional lift heights. Adjustable Adjustable	_			S	36	4	φ
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Stee ng Hydrostatic 41 Battery Capacity (6 hr t) m kW h 24 3 42 Wight m m m lead acid 24 3 43 Wotors Controls Wight m m m lbs 1650 44 Motors Controls Drive motor dia n 7 2 45 Hydra ic motor cont of Speed cont of SCR 55 Hydra ic Pressure For tt chme ts psi Adjustable 55 Uright Table Contact Clark Rept sentance for additional lift heapths. Adjustable Adjustable	\$		Park 9		lever actualed	ever actuated	le er actu
41 Battery Type Iead acid 42 Amotors Controls Capacity (6 hr t) m m m kW h 24.3 44 Motors Controls Drive motor dia n 6.6 45 Hydraulic Pressure Brive motor cont ol n 7.2 55 Hydraulic Pressure For tt chme ts psi Adjustable 5seutram Rept sentative for additional lift heapths. psi Adjustable		Stee ng			Hydrostatic	Hyd ostatic	Hydrosia
42 Capacity (6 hr t) m kw h 24.3 43 Wight m m m 1650 44 Motors Controls Drive motor dia n 7.2 45 Hydra lic motor cont of Speed cont of Speed cont of Speed cont of Hyd is motor cont of Speed		Battery	Type		lead acid	lead acid	lead ac
43 Wight m m m 1650 44 Motors Controls Drive motor dia in 6 6 45 Hydra lic motor cont of Speed cont of Speed cont of Hyd itc motor cont of Hyd itc motor cont of For it chine is Sold state 55 Hydraulic Pressure For it chine is psi Adjustable See Upright Table Contact Clark Repr sentative for additional lift heapts. For it chine is psi Adjustable	42			kW h	243	24.3	
44 Motors Controls brive motor dia n 6 6 Hydra ic motor da n 7 2 Drive motor cont of SCR Speed cont of Speed cont of Hyd it c motor cont of Contactor See Upravi C Pressure For it chine is psi Adjustable Adjustable			Wight m m m	Ş	1650	1650	2590
Hydra ic motor da n 72 Drive motor cont of SCR Speed cont of Hyd ic motor cont of contactor Hydraulic Pressure For it chime is psi Adjustable See Uprah Table Contact Clark Repr sentative for additional lift heights.	4	Motors Controls	Drive motor dia	\$	99	10 i	0 0
Sched Cont of Speed Cont of Speed Cont of Speed Cont of Speed Cont of Hyd fic motor cont of Contactor Contactor	45		Hydra inc moto da	c	7.2	72	7.2
Speed cont of Speed cont of Hyd is motor cont of Hydraulic Pressure For it chime its psi Adjustable Adj			Drive motor cont of		SCR	W J	אכא :
Hydraul c Pressure For tt chme ts psi Adjustable Adjustable Adjustable	-		Speed cont of		sol d state	solid state	SOI O STA
Hydraul c Pressure For tt chme ts psi Adjustable Adju			Hyd fic motor cont ol		contactor	contactor	COMISCI
See Lorich Table Contact Clark Repr seniative for additional lift heights.		Hydraul c Pressure	For tt chme ts	īSā	Adjustable	vojastabile	Volosiai
	See U	Jorghi Table Conlact Clark Repr sentative for as	dditional lift heights.				

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Clark	Clar	Clark	Clar	Cark
TM15	TM17	TM20	TM22	TM25
3000/1500	3500/1750	4000/1815	4500/2250	2000/2500
24/500	24/500	24/500	24	24
36 of	36 olt	36-volt	36 volt	36-volf
R de Counterbalanced	R de Counte balanced	R der Counte balanced	Ride Co nte balanced	R der Counterbala ced
Cush on Pneumat c	Cushon Pneumatc	Cush on Pneumat c	Cushon	Cushon
2x1	2x/1	2x/1	2x/1	2x/1
151	151	151	151	151
110	110	110	122	122
84	8 4	80	60	4
1 5 4×42	15 4x42	1 5x4x42	175 4 42	175 4 42
8/9	8/9	8/9	8/9	8/9
76.2	76.2	76.2	78 45	78 45
402 413	402 433	402 433	42.2	42.2
77.0	77.0	77.0	830	830
158	158	158	170	170
59.4	60 2	616	836	88
14.4	14.4	14.4	14 65	14 65
739	747	76.1	78 35	78.35
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
85	83	80	67	99
00	06	06	7.1	20
63/95	56/65	55/95	41/63	38/66
42/99	40/102	30/97	28/97	26/97
60/85	56/85	52/85	42/60	38/63
101/80	101/80	101/80	85/60	9/58
73/85	73/85	\$1/62	51/62	51/62
93/80	93/80	93/80	80/65	80/65
7205	4777	8305	8810	3305
9224	10 097	10 948	12114	12993
981	1177	1387	1436	1557
4083	4079	4072	4335	4350
3122	3695	4233	4715	2200
2/1	-	7	2/3	5.5
18 7 12 12 18 7 8 16PR	12 12 18 9		18 9 12 12	18x9x12 12
18 7 12 12 18 7 8 16PR	18 7 12 12 NA	AW 2121 7 81	18 6 12 12 URE	18 6 12 Unic
52 /	25.0	25.7	7 6	- E
	2 6	3 2	? ∀	? V
° 7°	24	2.4	24	24
9 6	3.4	32	32	32
disc	disc	disc	dısc	disc
le er actuated	le er actuated	lever actuated	lever actuated	leve actuated
Hydrostat c	Hyd ostat c	Hydrostat c	Hydrostatic	Hydrostatic
lead ac d	lead ac d	lead-ac d	lead-acid	lead-acid
38.9	38.9	6 g	389	886
2590	2590	2590	2590	2590
99	9	9	9	99
72	7.2	72	72	7.2
SCR	SCP.	SCR	SCR infrate	SCR infinite
sol d state	sol d state	solid state	solid state	solid state
contactor	confactor	poliscior .	contactor	confactor
Adustable	Adjustable	Adustable .	Adustable	

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